

Kohl Idea: Army Unit With Paris

Integrated Force Would Be a Test Of Cooperation

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl urged Friday the formation of a joint French-West German fighting unit...

"We want to progress with military-political cooperation," he said at a news conference...

The notion of French soldiers marching alongside Germans, their enemies in three major wars in the last 120 years...

It has been given impetus by fears among West German conservatives that West German and European interests may be subjugated...

Mr. Kohl said there was "nothing which dictates against the idea" of the joint unit...

He said the joint brigade would be an experiment to determine how the concept of closely integrated armed forces could be developed...

"This does not run counter to close ties with the United States," Mr. Kohl said...

"The Atlantic partnership is fundamental to the security of the Federal Republic," he added...

Asked about possible French nuclear protection for West Germany, Mr. Kohl said...

He repeated that West Germany did not wish to become a nuclear power in its own right...

Earlier Friday, Mr. Kohl inaugurated a two-month seminar on defense with an address to senior officers and officials...

The seminar is to conclude with a week of meetings in Paris with members of the French Center for Higher Military Studies...

Several thousand party members or supporters had gathered outside the court to express solidarity with 15 men being tried on charges of corrupt practices in the May 9 elections...

Eight persons were slightly injured in the courthouse incident.

Justice Brennan rejected arguments by creation science advocates who said the law's purpose was not to promote religion but to protect academic freedom...

The ruling undercuts a century-long effort by fundamentalists to stop the teaching of evolution in the public schools...

The strong rejection of the Louisiana law by seven justices also may dampen hopes of fundamentalists for victories in Tennessee and Alabama...

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You Call This a Spring? Wait'll You See Summer

By Thomas Netter Special to the Herald Tribune GENEVA — It was the eve of summer, and business should have been booming...

"It's bad and getting worse," said the proprietor, as she looked up in vain toward the leaden, rainy sky...

It rained Friday in Geneva, and the day before, and the day before that. It's rained nearly every day so far this month, and it's raining

nearly everywhere else in central and northern Europe. It rained for the past 20 days in northern Germany...

But things could be worse just before the start of summer on Sunday: In the Swiss, French and Italian alps, it snowed Thursday night...

"Yes, summer does begin Monday, but temperature and weatherwise, we don't see any change," said Wolfgang Ratz...

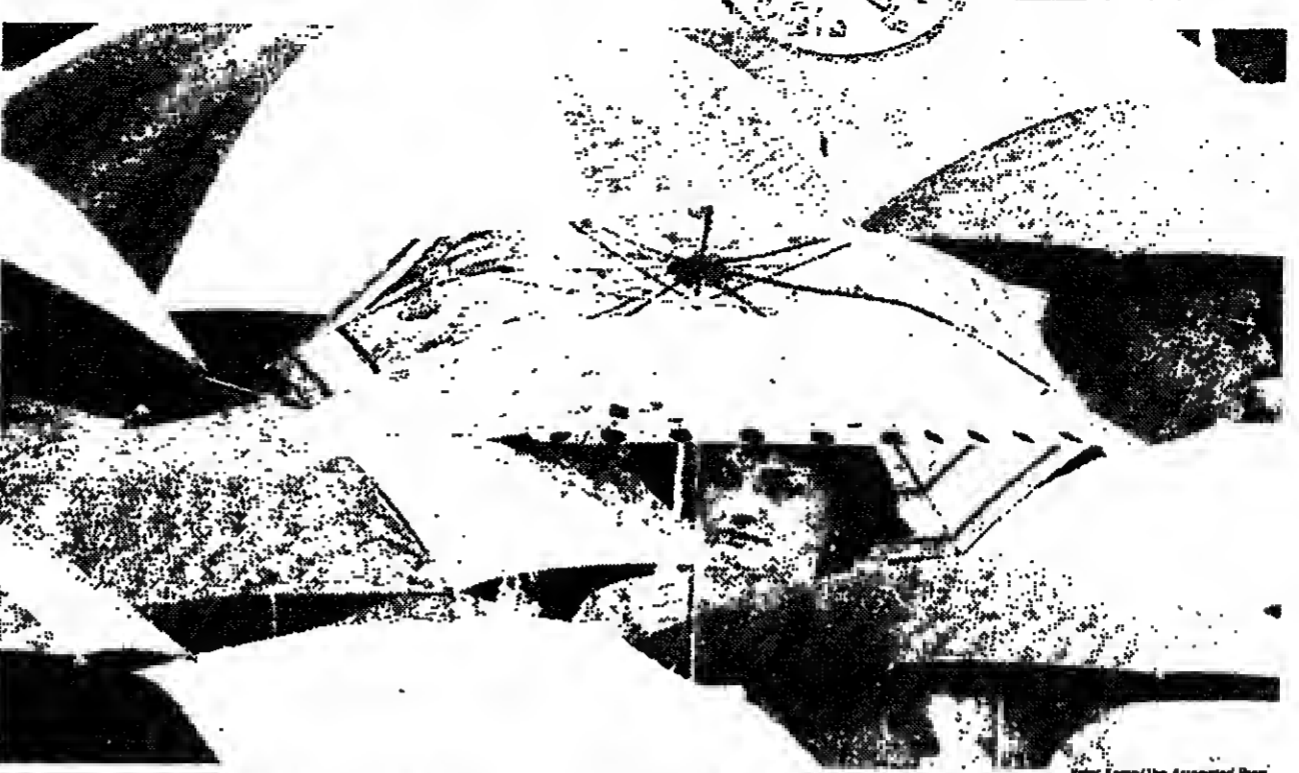
"It's going to be cold and wet," he said, "not very pleasant summer weather."

For many people, that is an appearance. The committees now appear satisfied that the conflict has been resolved.

Regarding the testimony of others, however, a committee member said Thursday, "I think we're being lied to under oath by some people."

General Secord, who is retired from the Air Force and was the chief private collaborator with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North in the Iran-contra operations...

Colonel North, a marine, was fired from the National Security Council when the Iran-contra affair, in which the profits of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran were diverted...



Dripping umbrellas obscured the faces of the crowds attending the races this week at Ascot near London.

Witnesses Suspected of Lying to Iran-Contra Panel

By Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior members of the congressional committees jointly investigating the Iran-contra affair have concluded that Major General Richard V. Secord, Elliott Abrams and Fawn Hall did not tell the whole truth when they were questioned at recent public hearings...

The sources also disclosed that a fourth witness, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, was called back by the committees this week for private questioning to clarify testimony conflicting with that of others concerning an unspecified 1985 document...

Mr. Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, came under sharp attack from committee members after he repeatedly insisted that he was unaware of activities by Colonel North in support of the contras in 1985 and 1986...

Ms. Hall, Colonel North's secretary, testified that the colonel never told her why he directed her to alter or destroy council documents last Nov. 21.

The first phase of the hearings, in which 18 witnesses testified for nearly six weeks, ended last week. In looking ahead to the second half of the hearings, congressional

sources said they expected the testimony to be damaging not only to President Ronald Reagan but also to cabinet members and their departments.

The sources described members as buoyed by growing public support for the inquiry, and in no mood to accept the view that some testimony should be avoided "because it might hurt the country."

"Right now the CIA is being ripped apart," one of the sources said. He said that the director of the central intelligence, William H. Webster, would be called "not just because he was involved in this conspiracy, or was aware of what was happening, but to give him an opportunity to rehabilitate his agency in living color."

There has been extensive testimony of CIA support for the secret

contra war at the top and the bottom of the agency. Colonel North kept the previous agency director, William J. Casey, informed of the contra efforts.

Committee investigators Thursday concluded 20 hours of private questioning of John M. Poindexter, the president's national security adviser until November, when he resigned.

The congressional sources expect his public testimony next month to be "very, very explosive," and to provide a "major story from the first day." Committee spokesmen declined to elaborate.

The investigators, meanwhile, pressed for Colonel North to undergo private questioning as his attorneys and the congressional panels sought a compromise over his

A Bomb Kills 15, Hurts 39 In Barcelona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — A car bomb exploded in the garage of a department store Friday, killing 15 people and wounding 39, the civil governor's office in Barcelona said.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed by Basque Homeland and Liberty, the Basque separatist organization known as ETA, for its initials in Spanish.

The bombing caused more deaths than any other single ETA attack in Spain since the group began its violent campaign for independence in 1968.

The explosion caused the collapse of a ceiling in a shopping area of the Hipercor department store in central Barcelona.

The blast set off a fire that filled several levels of the parking garage with huge clouds of smoke, police said.

The civil governor's office said seven men, five women and three children were killed.

Up to Friday, ETA had claimed responsibility for killing nearly 600 people, mainly police, Civil Guard and military officers.

The office confirmed that a car packed with explosives, which was on the first level of the department store's underground parking area, was the source of the blast.

The bodies of 12 of the victims

Koreans Cautioned On Riots

Prime Minister Is Conciliatory; Policeman Killed

By John Burgess Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Prime Minister Lee Seon Key warned South Koreans by television Friday night that the government would have to make an "extraordinary decision" if order was not restored soon in the streets.

Hours after the speech, the state radio reported that a policeman was killed in Taejeon, south of Seoul, when anti-government demonstrators commandeered a bus and drove into the ranks of riot policemen. It was the first fatality reported in the street protests that erupted June 10.

Mr. Lee said the government would continue to try to "dialogue and compromise" in an effort to end the rioting, which continued Friday in at least eight South Korean cities.

Earlier in the day, the U.S. ambassador, James Lilley, called on President Chun Doo Hwan to deliver a letter from President Ronald Reagan that reportedly urges moderation in dealing with the crisis.

Details of Mr. Lilley's conversation with Mr. Chun at the presidential office were not available, but the envoy was assumed to have underscored the U.S. position that a crackdown would be disastrous.

Mr. Lee's television address was the government's first substantive statement to the public since street fighting broke out. It was generally moderate in tone.

A former law professor, Mr. Lee is not a familiar figure to South Koreans. He was appointed prime minister last month as part of government efforts to quell a student uproar over the death of a student during police torture.

Mr. Lee expressed regret over the disorders and called for the protesters to desist. The riots are "not only seriously disturbing national life but also giving rise to public anxiety about the future," he said.

"The government and all citizens must exercise restraint, restore reason and patience and pool our wisdom and determination" to overcome the crisis, he said.

But he said that should it become impossible to restore law and order through such efforts alone, "it would be inevitable for the government to make an extraordinary decision."

Koreans took that to mean a host of emergency measures that the

Vatican Says Waldheim Insisted on Meeting Pope

By Roberto Suro New York Times Service

ROME — Kurt Waldheim first asked for an official audience with Pope John Paul II shortly after he was elected president of Austria a year ago, but the pope agreed to the meeting only after Mr. Waldheim repeatedly pressed the request, Vatican officials said Friday.

Joaquin Navarro Valls, the chief spokesman for the Vatican, said that Mr. Waldheim, communicating through diplomatic channels, sent several messages recently asking that his first official visit outside of Austria be to the Holy See.

A senior Vatican official said that the Holy See eventually responded, "If you insist, you may come."

Mr. Navarro said the request for an official audience was "granted" after Mr. Waldheim had "expressed his desire very often."

The meeting is scheduled Thursday. A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim, Gerald Christian, said earlier this week that the invitation was issued by the Vatican.

Mr. Waldheim has been barred from entering the United States because of allegations, which he denies, that he took part in deportations from the Balkans while he served in the German Army during World War II.

"No one can reasonably doubt the pope's position regarding the condemnation of Nazi war crimes or his profound respect for the Jewish people," Mr. Navarro said.

The spokesman added that there was no surprise at the Vatican over the reaction by Jewish groups to the pope's willingness to receive Mr. Waldheim.

"We tend to see the whole thing as a phenomenon of public opinion rather than something that could really undermine the credibility of the pope before the Jewish people," he said.

A Vatican official who travels on diplomatic missions disagreed. He said, "There are real mysteries about this whole thing because it is certain to create a series of complications, not the least being that it will detract from a long, hard effort to achieve a warm dialogue with Judaism."

In several public statements Mr. Navarro has emphasized that because it is an official visit the pope will receive Mr. Waldheim "as a representative of a country which democratically elected him."

However, official visits to the Holy See normally involve a great deal more ceremony and protocol than private audiences, which often take place entirely out of public view. Official visitors usually exchange speeches with the pope and the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See is invited to meet the visitor.

Mr. Navarro said Friday that he did not think the program for the Jewish people.

High Court Strikes Down 'Creationism'

By Al Kamen Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court, in a major defeat for fundamentalists, ruled 7-2 Friday that state laws are unconstitutional that require equal teaching of evolution and "creation science."

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., writing for the court majority in a case involving a 1981 Louisiana "balanced treatment" law, said such laws in effect required teaching of a religious belief, not a scientific study, and therefore violate the First Amendment's required separation of church and state.

The prime purpose of the Louisiana legislation was clearly to advance the religious viewpoint that a supernatural being created humankind, Justice Brennan wrote.

Citing earlier rulings, Justice Brennan said the First Amendment does not permit the state to require that teaching and learning be tailored to the principles or prohibitions of any religious sect or dogma.

The ruling undercuts a century-long effort by fundamentalists to stop the teaching of evolution in the public schools. A ruling in favor of the fundamentalists, lawyers on both sides agreed, would have spurred efforts in dozens of states to pass similar laws.

The strong rejection of the Louisiana law by seven justices also may dampen hopes of fundamentalists for victories in Tennessee and Alabama that affect textbook selection or seek to allow fundamentalist students to opt out of various classes.

Justice Brennan rejected arguments by creation science advocates who said the law's purpose was not to promote religion but to protect academic freedom by insuring that students learn the scientific evidence for the creation theory when they are taught about evolution.

"The goal of providing a more comprehensive science curriculum is not furthered either by outlawing the teaching of evolution or by requiring the teaching of creation science," Justice Brennan said.

The Louisiana law, he said, does not serve to protect academic freedom, but has the distinctly different purpose of disseminating evolution by requiring it to be counterbalanced at every turn with the teaching of creation science.

Justice Brennan was joined by justices Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell Jr., John Paul Stevens and Sandra Day O'Connor. Justice Byron R. White concurred in the ruling.

Antonin Scalia in dissent, joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehn-



Opposition Cheers Gandhi Defeat

H.N. Bahuguna, leader of India's Lok Dal Party, and supporters in New Delhi on Friday celebrate the overwhelming victory of the opposition parties in a key election in the state of Haryana over Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

Clogging of Arteries Reversed in U.S. Study

By Philip M. Boffey New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A team of scientists have reported the first "clear evidence" that a large reduction in blood cholesterol will slow and in some cases even reverse the formation and growth of fatty deposits that clog the arteries and cause heart attacks.

The findings, released Thursday, were endorsed by U.S. health officials. They said that a cholesterol-lowering treatment could benefit the six million Americans who suffer symptoms of coronary artery disease as well as many of the 40 million Americans who have dangerously high cholesterol levels but no symptoms of coronary disease.

Coronary artery disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.

The scientists, from the University of Southern California School of Medicine, reported that an aggressive cholesterol-lowering treatment of drugs and diet had succeeded in shrinking the fatty deposits in the arteries in 16.2 percent of a small group of patients.

It was the first time such reversal in artery-clogging deposits had ever been demonstrated in humans.

Dr. Claude Lenfant, the director of the institute, said the study provided "significant new information" on the benefits of lowering elevated blood cholesterol and "very dramatic evidence" that drugs and diet could achieve a large reduction in cholesterol levels.

Previous studies have shown that cholesterol-lowering treatments could reduce the rate of death and sickness from heart disease, but they have been inconclusive as to whether such treatments could prevent, slow or reduce the fatty deposits that clog the arteries.

The new findings indicate that many patients may be able to improve the health of their arteries rather than maintaining them in a static, risky state, Dr. Lenfant said.

The study was conducted among 162 non-smoking men, ranging in age from 40 to 59, who had already suffered clogged arteries and undergone coronary bypass surgery, a procedure in which veins are grafted to carry blood around the obstructed areas.

Half the men were given daily doses of two drugs, colestipol and niacin, and were put on a diet that was low in fat calories and cholesterol. The other half received placebo instead of drugs and were placed on a diet that was somewhat less restricted.

The study was designed primarily to analyze the effects of a major reduction in blood cholesterol rather than the effects of the specific drugs and diets used.

The effects of the treatments were measured

by comparing X-ray films of the coronary arteries and of the bypass grafts taken at the start of the study and after two years of treatment.

The process, known as coronary angiography, can reveal changes in the fatty deposits and narrowing or widening of the arteries. The films were evaluated by a panel of experts who judged whether there was any improvement or deterioration in the condition of the arteries.

The study showed that 16.2 percent of those on the drug and diet treatment experienced a discernible shrinkage of their fatty deposits, compared with only 2.4 percent of those taking placebos.

Mr. Lenfant said much higher percentages of patients might improve if given treatments lasting longer than two years or using other combinations of diet and drugs.

Only 39 percent of the patients on drugs experienced a worsening of arterial clogging, compared with 61 percent of the placebo group.

The results were attributed to the very large reductions in blood cholesterol levels achieved by the drug and diet treatment.

In the treated group, total blood cholesterol levels dropped 75 percent, far more than the 7 percent to 15 percent achieved in previous studies, and levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, which plays a key role in forming fatty deposits, dropped 43 percent.

At the same time, levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, which helps reduce fatty deposits, increased 37 percent.

Kiosk Malta Socialists Vandalize Court

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — Socialist Party supporters attacked Malta's courthouse Friday, breaking furniture, burning documents and a magistrate's office and forcing the postponement of a trial.

Several thousand party members or supporters had gathered outside the court to express solidarity with 15 men being tried on charges of corrupt practices in the May 9 elections. In the voting, the Socialists lost power to the Nationalists after 16 years in office.

Eight persons were slightly injured in the courthouse incident.



A caricature of Maurice Ravel, whose death 50 years ago is being commemorated in a Paris concert cycle. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS Syria has demanded the release of an American and a Lebanese taken hostage in Beirut, sources say. Page 5.

Dow close: UP 12.72 The dollar in New York: DM 5 Yen FF 1.8293 1.611 144.80 6.1655

U.S. Expects Saudis to Extend Protection for AWACS

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has received positive indications that the Saudi government will agree to a U.S. proposal to extend joint air surveillance of shipping to the lower half of the Gulf, according to administration sources.

A State Department spokesman said the administration was pleased with discussions with the Saudis to establish a second orbit over the lower Gulf for the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System that operates from Saudi bases.

The Saudis would provide air protection for the U.S. AWACS in the lower Gulf with F-15 fighters, as they have been doing since 1980

for those operating within Saudi territory and watching ship movements in the central and northern sectors of the Gulf.

The extension of this system southward would allow the United States to track the movement of all ships as they enter the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, particularly the 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers now being placed under American flag protection.

It would also provide escorting U.S. warships early warning of any Iranian attack by motorboats, helicopters or one of the land-based, Chinese-made Siliworm missiles the Iranians are installing near the Strait.

"We are pleased with the discussions and anticipate positive responses from the Saudi government," said a State Department spokesman.

Another U.S. official said that while there is "no done deal" with the Saudis, there is every indication one will be reached soon.

Nine AWACS are now stationed in Saudi Arabia, four belonging to the United States and five newly purchased by the Saudis. The Saudis, however, are not yet capable of manning their own AWACS.

Saudi cooperation in extending

air coverage in the lower Gulf appears to be the major contribution of the Gulf states to bolstering the U.S. military presence in preparation for the escort of Kuwaiti tankers.

Kuwait has also offered to provide free oil for U.S. warships escorting the tankers, according to U.S. officials testifying before Congress this past week.

A senior administration official said Wednesday that U.S. military analysts had concluded that "the thing we want the most is full AWACS coverage so we don't get surprised." He said the Pentagon has concluded it does not require "a lot of air power" to protect the Kuwaiti tankers and thus access for U.S. planes to Saudi airfields is not essential.

Saudi Arabia has been criticized in Congress since the Saudi failure to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark on May 17 with two Exocet missiles, killing 37 sailors. It has also been criticized for refusing to allow access in its bases for U.S. aircraft that might be needed to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

The alleged lack of Saudi cooperation, heatedly disputed by U.S. officials, was one of the main reasons for Senate opposition to the administration's proposal to sell the Saudis 1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles. President Ronald Reagan withdrew the proposal after 67 senators backed a resolution blocking the sale.

Mr. Reagan said he intends to resubmit the Maverick request as soon as possible.

Court-Martial Urged
A formal investigation into Iraq's fatal missile attack on the Stark has recommended a court-martial of the ship's captain, possibly on negligence charges because his vessel failed to respond, officials told United Press International in Washington.

The recommendation for the court-martial of Captain Glenn R. Brindel was made by Rear Admiral Grant Sharp in a report on his "thorough investigation" to General George R. Crist, head of the U.S. Central Command, the sources said Thursday.

Admiral Sharp personally gave the report to General Crist at a brief meeting in Bahrain on June 13 and it was taken to Central Command headquarters at the U.S. Air Force Base, Florida, for review by the general's staff, the officials said.

Captain Brindel, who shortly was scheduled to be relieved of command of the Stark for reasons said to be unrelated to the investigation, still was with his damaged ship, which is undergoing repairs in Bahrain.

Officials said the formal charge probably would be negligence because the ship's officers failed to take proper evasive actions to avoid casualties and damage in the frigate. The fate of three or four officers under Captain Brindel's command was not known, but all have been assigned legal counsel.

The recommendation was no surprise, officials said, because a joint U.S.-Iraqi investigation and a probe by the House Armed Services Committee pointed toward negligence in failing to defend the Stark from what Iraq termed a mistaken attack.

Pentagon officials have said Admiral Sharp's investigation focused on why the frigate's officers failed to observe standard operating procedures and to turn the ship so its defenses could fire at the Iraqi jet and the two missiles.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has the final word on a court-martial and he could overrule the recommendation.

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Tokyo Takes Some Blame In JAL Crash

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese government and Boeing Co. both took responsibility Friday for the crash in 1985 of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 in which 520 people died.

An official government report, released Friday, said faulty repairs to the plane in 1978 by the U.S. aircraft maker Boeing and inadequate inspection by Transport Ministry inspectors had caused the crash, the worst single-aircraft disaster in history.

The one clear cause was the faulty repair work by Boeing, said Sun Takeda, the Transport Ministry official leading the government's accident investigation committee.

But the report also criticized the Japanese inspectors for not checking the repairs properly before signing a clearance document.

In a separate statement issued in Tokyo, Boeing said it had not seen the final report but agreed with an earlier similar draft report that the accident had been caused by the incorrect repairs, which remained undetected during scheduled inspections.

Boeing said it had made tests and provided equipment for aircraft to insure that a similar accident could not happen again.

Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said: "Repair instructions themselves were appropriate. If the repair work had been done faithfully to the instructions, the accident would not have occurred."

The president of Japan Air Lines, Susumu Yamaji, said that JAL was now conducting checks when it received repaired aircraft.

The plane, JAL Flight 123, hit Mount Ontake, north of Tokyo, on Aug. 12, 1985, after a bulkhead separating the pressurized cabin from the unpressurized tail burst, fracturing key control systems. Only four persons survived.

The report unequivocally cleared the JAL crew of all responsibility. A panel member, Osamu Fujiwara, said that the captain and his crew, all suffering from lack of oxygen, had done their best to regain control of the aircraft.

"There could have been nothing in their training to prepare them for that situation," he said.

The report said the impact would have killed everyone in the front of the plane instantly but that some further back probably survived for a while before dying of shock and injuries.

In a separate set of recommendations, the investigators said that large aircraft operating in Japan should have fail-safe systems that were truly fail-safe.

They did not elaborate on this. The report said only that the JAL airplane's fail-safe system "made no provision to prevent the kind of situation which arose in this case."

The investigators also asked the ministry to formulate more explicit guidelines for its inspectors. An internal ministry memo issued earlier this year said that inspectors were left too much on their own when making aircraft checks.

After a hard landing at Osaka airport in 1978 that injured 30 people on board, a Boeing team made repairs to the planes' bulkhead, under supervision of the airline.

Transport Ministry inspectors approved the work without actually seeing the repairs, Friday's report said.

One of four inspectors who signed for the repairs killed himself in March after several days of police questioning. Police in Gunma Prefecture, the crash site, are conducting a separate criminal investigation into the disaster.

The report said the inspectors could not check Boeing's work because the plane repaired had been covered by a seal.

The report said the faulty repairs to the bulkhead allowed excessive pressure to build on one row of rivets, leading to metal fatigue and causing cracking. The repaired section was operating at 70 percent of normal strength.

On the day of the crash, Flight 123 showed signs of distress about 12 minutes after takeoff, the report said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Arrests Arab Murder Suspects

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel has arrested a Palestinian guerrilla squad in the occupied West Bank that is accused of being responsible for killing the Arab mayor of Nabulis and five other murders or attempted murders in the past two years, security sources said Friday.

The group was said to belong to the Syrian-backed, leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the assassination of Mayor Zafir al-Masri in March last year, accusing him of collaborating with Israel.

In an apparently related development, the head of the Israeli Central Command, General Amram Mitznah, ordered the detention without trial of three Palestinian activists from the West Bank, the Israeli state radio reported. Two were described as popular front activists from the Dheish refugee camp, south of Bethlehem, and the third as a convicted murderer from the town of Ramallah.

Corruption Is Issue in Bahamas Vote

NASSAU, the Bahamas (NYT) — National elections were held here Friday, and the main issue was corruption related to drug trafficking in this nation of 700 islands.

The issue has reduced support for Prime Minister Lynden O. Findling, whose Progressive Liberal Party has ruled the Bahamas for 20 years. But Mr. Findling, a captivating speaker and skillful politician, is revered for having led the Bahamas to black majority rule in 1967 and independence from Britain in 1973 and the election was expected to be close. Nearly 100,000 of the Bahamas' 240,000 residents are registered to vote and a high turnout was expected.

Mr. Findling's party blocked an opposition request for international observation teams and the use of indelible ink on voters' fingers to prevent double voting. Three Americans sent by a U.S. Senate subcommittee on terrorism, narcotics and international operations are being permitted to watch the elections, but are not being given access to polling places.

Lynden O. Findling

U.S. Defers Poles' Immigration Status

WASHINGTON (WP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has extended for six months the special immigration status of 7,000 to 10,000 Polish nationals who have settled in the United States since Poland declared martial law in late 1981.

Mr. Meese's announcement Thursday reverses a recommendation by the State Department, which is seeking to normalize relations with the Polish government and urged that the special immigration status be revoked June 30, raising the possibility of mass deportations.

The extension will continue through the rest of the year and will allow further study of the issue.

18 Die in South African Bus Accident

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Eighteen persons were killed and 84 injured Friday when a bus collided with a train at a railroad crossing about 30 miles west of Pretoria, officials said. Thirteen of the injured were in serious condition.

The Rustenburg Bus Services vehicle collided with the first of two joined electric locomotives pulling freight cars, the South African Press Association reported.

Passenger trains do not use the line.

Norway Revives Probe of Soviet Sales

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway, embroiled in a dispute with Washington over high-technology military sales to the Soviet Union, may have more of the same equipment since the original deal, senior justice officials said Friday.

The state prosecutor, Tor-Aksel Busch, said he had started fresh investigations into Kongsberg Vapenfabrik, the state-owned arms firm which in 1982 and 1983 delivered computers to Moscow used to help make almost silent submarine propellers. "There may have been other deliveries of the same equipment since then," he said. The police had closed their investigation into the original sale because a five-year statute of limitations.

The development is expected to cause concern in Washington, where there have been calls in Congress for a ban on trading with the company and for damages compensation for the deal. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway wrote to President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday, apologizing for her government's laxity in dealing with the sale which broke Western restrictions on export of high technology to Communist countries.

For the Record

West German officials warned Poland on Friday that bilateral relations could be harmed by further delaying a response to Bonn's protest over the shelling of a West German naval vessel Monday by a Polish ship. (AP)

The Voice of America and the Board for International Broadcasting, which oversees Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, signed an agreement with Israel on Friday permitting them to build a relay transmitter in Israel. (NYT)

Mozambican rebels attacked villages in northeastern Zimbabwe on Sunday but were repulsed by government forces, military sources said in Harare on Friday. They said about 110 guerrillas of the rightist Mozambican National Resistance looted and burned the villages near the border. No details of any casualties were given. (Reuters)

A Soviet student has been sentenced to death by firing squad for his role in the riots in Kazakhstan last December, the Soviet republic's Communist Party newspaper said Friday. A carpenter, a welder and two other students were sentenced to hard-labor terms of four to 15 years. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cuts in European air fares are envisaged in an agreement signed by 12 countries during a meeting of the European Civil Aviation Conference in Paris, the organization said Friday.

A 24-hour strike by Belgian public employees to protest a government pay offer disrupted trains, closed schools and affected other services in Belgium on Friday.

Employees of Spain's private banks started a day-and-a-half strike Friday to back demands for an 8-percent raise as well as reduced working hours. (Reuters)

The U.S. State Department issued a travel advisory Friday urging American visitors to South Korea to exercise caution and avoid large public gatherings in areas where demonstrations are under way. A spokesman said the department was not urging Americans to stay away from South Korea. Americans were urged to contact the U.S. Embassy in Seoul or consulates in Pusan for more information. (UPI)

Phoenix Airport Tests Lowest In Weapon-Detection Survey

WASHINGTON — Sky Harbor International Airport in Phoenix, Arizona, tested lowest in the United States in the detection of mock weapons, according to a survey of security by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Over a four-month period federal employees sought to sneak mock weapons past security guards at 28 U.S. airports to determine how well anti-hijacking techniques were working. Phoenix had a 34-percent detection rate.

The FAA had intended to keep the names of the airports secret so as not to encourage would-be hijackers to go to the places with lax security records, but some of the airports became known Thursday. The figures were obtained by members of Congress and congressional staff workers.

Here are the airports with the best records, according to tests conducted through December:

Gandhi Assesses State Election Disaster

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party was assessing the damage Friday as the full extent of its election disaster in the northern state of Haryana emerged.

It was one of the most sweeping defeats the party has suffered in a state election in its 101-year history, and the extent of the setback caught observers by surprise.

"Party leaders were greatly shocked" the Hindustan Times declared, "they had not expected the party to fare so badly."

With 84 results declared Mr. Gandhi's party had won only four of the 90 seats in the Haryana assembly — from a commanding 61 seats in the previous house.

The victorious alliance of the rural Lok Dal, or People's Party, and the Hindu-revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, or Indian People's Party, swept all before it. The alliance, which held 23 seats in the previous house, won 72. Communists and independents held the remaining eight seats.

To add to Congress' humiliation, Haryana's chief minister, Bansi Lal, and 15 of his 16 ministers lost their seats.

Mr. Gandhi, his performance under close scrutiny because of his increasingly lackluster performance as prime minister and Congress leader, made no immediate comment on the result.

His image as the Mr. Clean of Indian politics already tarnished by scandals and pay-off allegations in New Delhi, the 42-year-old prime minister also appears now to have damaged his image as a vote-getter.

He ran an uninspired campaign in Haryana despite the importance of the poll as his first popularity test in the Hindi-speaking belt of north India considered the bastion of the party.

The result was its sixth defeat in seven state elections under Mr. Gandhi in the past two years. It raised new doubts about his ability to rally the party to victory in general elections due in 1989.

"It was shocking," a Congress politician said, "we will now have to take stock of the party's future."

In March Congress lost Kerala, its last foothold in south India and party leaders had been worried about the prospect of an erosion of support in the party's northern stronghold.

"The leadership should know that if the people of Haryana are disenchanted with the party, people in other states can also be," the Hindustan Times said.

The verdict of Haryana's 8.7 million voters was as much a triumph for Devi Lal, a former chief minister and leader of the Lok Dal, as it was a disaster for Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Lal, 73, campaigned hard against Congress for more than two years, barnstorming round the farming state and hitting hard at Mr. Gandhi on local and national issues.

Thursday night, as victory emerged and he won his own seat, by 26,000 votes, Mr. Lal collapsed exhausted and was taken to a hospital as he declared the victory to be of historic and far-reaching importance for India.

The stated purpose of the Soviet consular visit is to inspect the extensive property owned in Jerusalem by the Russian Orthodox Church and to meet with Soviet citizens residing in Israel, most of whom are clergymen. But Israeli officials believe that is only a pretext to opening a low-level public diplomatic channel.

Ever since the prospect of a Soviet consular visit was first raised in August 1986 in talks between Israeli and Soviet representatives in Helsinki, Soviet spokesmen have repeatedly declared that Israel is not entitled to a reciprocal visit.

Moscow contends that a reciprocal visit is unwarranted because there is no Israeli-owned property in Moscow, other than Israel's old embassy building, and because the only Israeli citizens residing in the Soviet Union are Arab university students.

Israel Says It Issued Visas to Soviets For Consular Visit Expected in July

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The on-again off-again détente between Israel and the Soviet Union appears to be on again, with the official announcement by Israel that a Soviet consular delegation would soon visit Jerusalem.

It will be the first official visit to Israel by a Soviet diplomatic team since Moscow severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 Middle East war.

The spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Ehud Gol, said Thursday that the Dutch Embassy in Moscow, which represents Israel's interests there, issued visas Wednesday to a Soviet consular team. He said it would be headed

by the deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's consular department, Yevgeni Antipov.

Mr. Gol said the Soviet delegation was expected to arrive sometime in July. It was not clear how long it would remain in Israel and with whom it would meet.

A senior Israeli official said, "We are pleased that the Soviet consular delegation is finally coming, but I can't say that we are jumping for joy."

"We have had a lot of ups and downs with the Soviets during the past six months," the official said, "all kinds of talk about thousands of Jews being let out of Russia, direct flights to Israel and diplomatic relations. None of it has materialized. So now we are being very careful."

"We hope this visit will lead somewhere beyond the specific consular issues the Soviets have in mind, but we are not making any predictions."

Israel has not laid down as a formal condition for the Soviet visit a reciprocal visit by an Israeli consular delegation to Moscow, as had been demanded by some members

of the right-of-center Likud bloc. However, Mr. Gol said that once Israel decided to send a consular delegation to look into its interests in Moscow, "we assume and expect the Soviets to grant visas to us as well."

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Abdel-Aziz Consolidates Sharjah Rule

The Associated Press

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates — Sharjah's new ruler, who took power after deposing his brother this week, said in interviews published Friday that his troops would shoot anyone who tried to disrupt the emirate.

The Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates, seeking to moderate the crisis, has been in constant session since Wednesday, when Sheikh Abdel-Aziz Bin Mohammed al-Qassini took over from Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed al-Qassini, 48, who had been on vacation.

"Troops have orders to open fire on anyone who tries to undermine the emirate's security," said Sheikh Abdel-Aziz, 50, in interviews published in three Kuwaiti daily newspapers. He said his brother was welcome to return to the emirate.

It was Sheikh Abdel-Aziz's first public statement since deposing his brother, who was in England.

Sheikh Abdel-Aziz said his brother was forced to step down by the ruling family because of his mismanagement of oil income. He said he would step down himself "only if the family wants that."

He was quoted as saying he would ask other Gulf states, particularly Kuwait, to help Sharjah repay its debt.

Sharjah, 62 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of the Strait of Hormuz, has a population of about 210,000, but 70 percent of it is composed of Arab and Western expatriates. It is the third-richest of the seven emirates, but banking executives say it is reeling under an estimated \$1 billion debt.

The United Arab Emirates, formed 16 years ago under British tutelage, consists of Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Ras al Khaima, Umm al Quwain and Fujairah.

Arab diplomatic sources said the federation's future is at stake regardless of who wins the Sharjah power struggle.

Sheikh Sultan is backed by the neighboring emirate of Dubai, where the government-run radio said loyalists are gathering to express their solidarity with him. He was believed to be staying in Dubai.

Abu Dhabi, the leading emirate in the confederation, has supported Sheikh Abdel-Aziz.

Regional heads of state, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, have voiced concern over the situation at a time when tension in the Gulf is already high because of the Iran-Iraq war.

King Fahd warned against aggravating the situation to avert the possibility of foreign intervention. He did not elaborate.

The Supreme Council, the confederation's highest ruling body, issued a statement saying it was determined to settle the crisis in a family spirit.

Sheikh Abdel-Aziz was still in Sharjah's government palace and appeared entrenched militarily.

Sources said the National Guard has ringed the building and sealed off all approach roads. The National Guard has been under the command of Sheikh Abdel-Aziz since 1972.



Sheikh Abdel-Aziz

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King Fahd warned against

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "مكتبة لاس فيغاس"

AMERICAN TOPICS

Occupational Disease: A Contentious Issue

More than 60 clinics have sprung up around the United States specializing in job-related illnesses "because ordinary clinics don't usually have a great deal of expertise in diagnosing occupational disease," says Nicholas Ashford, an occupational health expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Doctors trained in occupational medicine are more likely to find a connection between a health problem and workplace conditions."

Indeed, the Dayton-Walther foundry in Dayton, Ohio, is suing the Greater Cincinnati Occupational Health Foundation for alleged negligence or fraud in the filing of more than 100 claims by workers who said they had silicosis, which impedes breathing, or hand and arm injuries from using vibrating tools.

Dayton-Walther apparently is the first company to sue an occupational health clinic. A company lawyer said the diagnoses by one of the clinic's doctors went "way beyond what was called for medically into innuendo that showed us he was a social advocate for a certain position." A lawyer for the clinic threatened to countersue for harassment.

Short Takes

Issuance of the first redesigned U.S. currency in a half-century will be delayed by as much as two years. The Treasury Department had planned to put the new \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills into circulation this fall. But problems have arisen in securing adequate supplies of the special new paper. Design changes, which include adding a tiny plastic thread and microscopic printing around the portraits, are aimed at thwarting a new generation of color copying machines.

People who are deluged in paying their city taxes in Philadelphia may find their names in the newspaper under a new city policy. The names are drawn at random. "These people think they are special," said Mayor W. Wilson Goode. "They thought they did not have to pay their fair share. They're wrong. They will, in fact, pay."

Shelter Talks: With the rising national emphasis on law and order, federal judges handed down stiffer prison sentences last year than they did in 1979, with the average duration increasing 32 percent, according to the Department of Justice. Mark W. Johnson, 38, who kept rattlesnakes as a hobby, and who apparently was depressed after separating from his girlfriend, allowed one of the snakes to bite him several times in the hand, killing him, the Riverside, California, coroner's office reported.

Conservation officials are turning increasingly to plants native to the region to landscape, control erosion, conserve water and revegetate areas that have been taken over by alien weeds. In California, two tenacious weeds from Europe, gorse and broom, had overrun a mountain. The weeds were cleared and the mountainside replanted with silver lupine and other indigenous plants. Experts say native plants are less susceptible to disease, grow more slowly and thus need less pruning. They often need less water than imported ornamental plants, and irrigation is one of the most costly aspects of public landscaping.



DINNER

HONORING His Excellency The Prime Minister of the French Republic and Mrs. Chirac

Lobster Mousse Fines Herbes Sauce Grayre Bow Ties

Médailles de Veal Périgoureux Banquettes of Vegetables Asparagus in Hazelnut Butter

Endive and Chicory Salad Condiments of Saint Paulin Cheese Gira Parfait with Honey Grapefruit Petits Fours

Serve with Champagne 1984 and 1985: Robert Mondavi, Bering, Chateau d'Arenberg, Domaine Mouton, Cuvée Napa

THE WHITE HOUSE Tuesday, March 31, 1987

The menu for a White House dinner for Jacques Chirac.

White House Dinner: How to Get Invited

How does one get invited to a White House state dinner, outside of being part of the entourage of the guest of honor, a key political figure or a power in international affairs? "The one thing we always look for when preparing a state dinner is to include people who have excelled in their fields," says Linda Faulner, the White House social secretary. "A serious author, a celebrated musician or dancer or actor or sports figure" would all be prime candidates. "We try to mix it up, add some variety," she said, "because it makes it more fun, more interesting."

A recent guest list included Joe Paterno, coach of the Penn State football team, the national champions; Marvin S. Traub, chairman of Bloomingdale's department stores; Dionne Warwick, the singer; Johnny Rutherford, the race-car driver, and Julian Schnabel, the artist.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S., Soviet To Widen Studies of Ozone Layer

United Press International

WASHINGTON — American and Soviet scientists have agreed to share information on the global threat to the Earth's protective ozone layer, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has announced. The agency said Thursday the agreement expands a pact between the two nations on atmospheric research. The latest cooperation was reached in meetings in Boulder, Colorado, and may be followed up next year in Moscow.

The scientists have agreed in particular to share information about a "hole" in the stratospheric ozone layer over Antarctica. A layer of ozone 10 to 30 miles (16 to 48 kilometers) high screens living things from dangerous ultraviolet rays, and some fear that the "hole," or dramatic thinning of the layer, may be the beginning of a worldwide decay of the Earth's ozone covering.

The United States will provide ozone monitoring equipment for use at the Soviet Union's station in Antarctica, and Moscow will provide information from sounding rockets fired from the base. Scientists have determined in recent years that man-made gases such as chlorofluorocarbons are able to destroy ozone molecules, possibly thinning the ozone layer.

The Freon-type gases are used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants and cleaning agents. Western industrialized nations are considering international regulations that would reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons.

A Blunt U.S. Warning to ASEAN on Trade

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, has warned officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting here that they can no longer expect to sell increasing amounts of exports to the United States to fuel economic growth.

The blunt warning, made on Thursday and repeated Friday, has sent ripples of concern through the ASEAN countries — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Analysts said the group was worried about the possible social and political costs of an economic slowdown, including the spread of Communist or Islamic extremist movements.

The ASEAN countries were also worried, the analysts said, that if the United States became preoccupied with economic difficulties at home, it might weaken the U.S. military presence in East Asia and the Western Pacific at a time when Soviet, Vietnamese and Chinese power is growing.

They said that U.S. warning had

increased pressure on Japan to open its markets wider to imports from ASEAN nations, enlarge investment and aid, and ease terms for the repayment of debts. At a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers, Mr. Shultz said Friday that the flexibility and pragmatism of their association would be challenged "perhaps as never before" over the next few years as the world economic system "adjusts to the inevitable, and in my view possibly rapid, decline in the U.S. trade deficit."

ASEAN would have to work hard to diversify its markets. "While you may be able to maintain your current market share in the United States," he added, "you clearly will not be able to look to the United States to take major increases in your exports." Rapid economic growth has enabled most governments of ASEAN nations to keep radical Communist or Islamic political movements at bay.

However ASEAN officials said that the economic expansion has been dependent on exports of commodities and manufactured items,

particularly to the United States, Japan and the European Community.

Voicing ASEAN concern on Friday, Singapore's minister of foreign affairs, Suppiah Dhanabalan, noted that countries, big and small, on both sides of the Pacific had difficulties in mustering the political will to make necessary but painful structural changes to their economies.

Noting that the United States, driven by trade and budget deficits, was pressing trading partners such as Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to liberalize their trade, he said that these countries had been unable to muster the confidence to embark on genuine liberalization. "ASEAN can only watch in apprehension and hope that the efforts will be constructive," he added.

Siddhi Savetsila, Thailand's foreign minister, said earlier this week that trade and security were interrelated because trade had "an important bearing upon the well-being and internal political stability of countries in the region."

Conference sources said Mr.

Shultz had produced figures to show that while the United States had been buying a large share of ASEAN's exports of certain manufactured products, Japan had been taking hardly any.

He was said to have been highly critical of Japan for importing sugar from Cuba when it could be buying larger quantities than it does from the Philippines, where a near collapse of the sugar industry contributed to the growth of the Communist insurgency.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Shultz was not "Japan bashing." "What we are doing," the official said, "is pointing out that there is enormous scope for opening the Japanese market to the manufactured and processed products of ASEAN and other developing countries."

"This is something that would benefit Japanese consumers and the international economy as well," the official added. Mr. Dhanabalan noted on Thursday that Japan only absorbed 7 percent of developing countries' manufactured exports.

At a meeting Friday with ASEAN ministers, Tadashi Karanari, Japan's foreign minister, was told that while Japanese investment, aid and financial assistance were valued by the region, the key to better economic cooperation was improved access to the Japanese market for ASEAN manufactured and processed goods.

The ASEAN ministers invited Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to visit Manila in December to meet ASEAN heads of government after they had held a planned summit meeting. Analysts said the invitation was intended to put pressure on Japan to live up to its promises of trade liberalization and closer economic collaboration with ASEAN.

Canadian Scientists Find Evidence Of Planets Outside Our Solar System

By Kathy Sawyer Washington Post Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Canadian astronomers say they have detected evidence of at least two planets that are in orbit around two stars similar to the sun and within 50 light years of Earth.

The findings could represent the first discovery of planets outside our solar system. The results may shed new light on the origins of the Earth and give new momentum to

the search for extraterrestrial life. The findings come at a time when many astronomers say the field, thanks to new technology and approaches, is ripe for major new discoveries.

The evidence is the best so far that there are planets beyond the solar system, according to Bruce Campbell, 39, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, who reported it. His observation was based on a six-year study using a new technique.

But it will take long years and work by many scientists to confirm the findings, he noted. "When you make an extraordinary claim," he said, "you need extraordinary evidence."

The news was presented Thursday at the first joint meeting of the American and Canadian Astronomical societies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. About 750 astronomers are attending.

Frank Drake, founder of the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, said of the Canadians' announcement: "It's tantalizing, but inconclusive." For greater verification, he noted, a 30-year program is necessary.

Planets give off no light and are difficult or impossible to detect in ordinary visible light.

The Canadian team used a new twist on an old, inefficient tech-

nique. Astronomers measure the velocity of stars to detect slight "wobbles" in their motions that are caused by the gravitational tug of the unseen companion — the presumed planet.

The Canadians' method of measuring gave them from 50 to 100 times the accuracy of techniques previously available. They were able to determine speed changes within 25 mph.

Of 16 stars monitored for the past six years, the team found "clear evidence" of possible planetary companions in two. Five others showed tentative signs of such bodies, Mr. Campbell said.

The most significant case is a star called Epsilon Eridani, about 11 light years from the sun in the constellation Eridanus. It is visible in the southern fall sky. Its behavior indicates a companion body from two to five times the size of Jupiter.

A light year is the distance light travels in a year at a velocity of 186,000 miles (297,600 kilometers) a second, or about 6 trillion miles.

Jupiter's size is the standard of measurement for such work since it is by far the largest planet in our solar system, but only 1,000th the size of the sun, a typical star.

The other significant case is Gamma Cephei, about 43 light years away, with a companion in orbit that is about 1.7 times the mass of Jupiter.

White House Answers Rogers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House has taken exception to a suggestion by General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing NATO military commander, that the United States was rushing toward an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union for political reasons.

The U.S. Army general contended that the United States has pressured North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies to go along with a proposed treaty to reduce or eliminate certain types of the superpower's European-based missiles. But the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, denied the assertion.

General Rogers maintained that the Reagan administration was moving too quickly toward an arms control agreement on medium-range missiles. "It is more important to have these things accomplished on certain people's watch, or is it more important in the long term to insure what we are doing is right to the future of Western Europe?" he asked in an interview published earlier this week in The Washington Post.

Mr. Fitzwater told reporters the U.S. negotiating position "has been developed as a result of an intensive alliance consultative process."

Saying that President Ronald Reagan was not angry about the statements, he noted that General Rogers "is retiring in two weeks."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No More Hostage Deals

With the kidnapping Wednesday of Charles Glass, a television journalist, nine Americans are now held hostage in Beirut. His situation is cruel and his abduction an outrage, and the State Department speaks for the United States in demanding the unconditional release of Mr. Glass and all other foreigners now held captive by Lebanese zealots.

A Sensible Budget Plan

With a prod from President Reagan, congressional Democrats have finally agreed to a plan for next year's budget. It makes a sensible cut in the federal deficit. It courageously seeks to establish the principle that increases in military spending be covered by tax increases. Its very boldness; if Congress and Mr. Reagan cannot agree on taxes, the total deficit reduction will be small.

Turkey's Success Story

Turkey went into a foreign debt crisis five years earlier than the Latin American countries did. Now, a decade later, it is emerging as an example of success. Many people in the U.S. Congress think that Latin America is being forced by its enormous debts into a downward spiral from which the only escape is to cancel the debts on a grand scale.

The New Securities Cop

When the U.S. stock markets go through a long unbroken rise, experience warns, loose practices proliferate in the flow of quick money. As the policeman at that beat, the Securities and Exchange Commission has the arduous job of enforcing the safety rules. David Ruder, the Northwestern University law professor now nominated to be the next chairman of the SEC, is about to step into an office that is likely to become increasingly demanding wherever the market goes.



Litmus Test: Was Rust a Conspirator or a Romantic?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is all but impossible to persuade the European man on the street that there was not "something" behind Mathias Rust's flight across Soviet territory to Red Square. A casual post published in a French magazine sees most people convinced that the flight was inspired by the Russians themselves, perhaps by a faction around Mikhail Gorbachev, to discredit rivals — or conceivably by the CIA. But there is little doubt, to quote one person, that "there was a hidden hand" behind it.

innocent of the world's ways, as Oliver North and Fawn Hall — the Harold Lloyd, and adoring assistant, of American geopolitics. One could, I think, speak of a Florentine, or Machiavellian, view of the world, as against the romantic. The American conviction that the world wants to be made over, and can be made over by the action of a single man, or of a man and a girl — willing, sometimes, "to go above the written law" — is romantic. The European view, that events are settled by forces beyond the ordinary man's reckoning, is disabused and anti-romantic.

Churchill, de Gaulle, Adenauer. Intellectuals have preferred to look for historical explanations in the abstractions of class, generation, the "forces" of social and economic interest. People and press are fascinated by conspiracies, real or fancied. What appears lacking is a real confidence in individual action. The American presidential ritual is unthinkable here in Europe — that every four years the entire nation absorbs itself for months in searching for and associating a single individual to the mission of renewing the nation, restoring to it a boundless hope, no matter what has gone before.

Democrats Should Learn From Europe's Battered Left

By Stuart E. Eizenstat

WASHINGTON — The drubbing taken by the Labor Party in the British elections is the latest in a series of recent losses by liberal-left parties in major industrial democracies. They send a clear message to Democratic Party voters: you can effectively manage the economy and social welfare programs and that you have a firm national security policy.

ish Labor Party is a far cry from the moderate and politically successful one of Wilson and James Callaghan. The party's lurch to the far left on a platform of unilateral nuclear disarmament sowed the seeds of defeat. While no Democratic presidential nominating process begins in earnest. With very low voter turnout expected in early primaries and caucus states, a premium is being placed on mobilizing the organized and activist elements in the party who are well to the left of average Democratic voters and the nation as a whole.

er, the only Democrat elected president in the last two decades, ran from the outset as a centrist. The party need not, and should not, become a pale carbon copy of the Republican Party. Democrats should assert a constructive role for government in making the nation more competitive and in helping lift the disadvantaged into the mainstream. Foreign policy should emphasize the projection of democratic values, diplomatic and economic responses to mutual and balanced arms limitations.

And He Said (to Reagan): Six Days Shalt Thou Labor...

By Martin Anderson

WASHINGTON — In the middle year as president, the administration's policy seems to be without form and void of the bright, bold colors that characterized the early years. But the power of an incoming president and Westerners, if Mr. Reagan decides in the next few days to allow the policy darkness now upon the face of his administration, there will be light. To reverse the policy thrust and drive of the administration, a week of new policy initiatives is needed. Here is one possible package.

mandatory to balance the federal budget. The United States cannot and should not eliminate its huge deficit in one year, but it can and should phase it out over five years. As pointed out in this world, it would be far more painful for America to allow these unconscionable deficits to roll on.

that would repeal the Private Express Statutes. For over 100 years it has been illegal for U.S. citizens to deliver first-class mail for a fee. This is a small violation of liberty, but it is an anachronism whose time has come to go. It is time to begin the carrying of first-class mail, and abolish the federal government's monopoly.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Battle Is On

CHICAGO — Scenes in the hotels of Chicago have been remarkable. Every one has a flag and is waving it, every one is smoking, every one is shouting "politics" and nearly every one is drinking. You see the significant sign posted, "No mixed drinks" — the bar-tender has no time for such complicated histories.

1937: Bilbao Is Taken

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — Climaxing an 81-day campaign, General Francisco Franco's army stormed down the slopes of Begona and moved northwest along the Durango River from Galdakao to reach the old quarter of Bilbao [on June 19] in a concerted and perfectly timed pincer operation. The Durango radio station announced: "The National volunteer force is superior militarily to the Basque forces and who rely on the Basque capital."

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Applicazioni

Syria Is Said to Demand Immediate Release of 2 Held Hostage in Beirut

BEIRUT — Syria has demanded the immediate release of a kidnapped American journalist, Charles Glass, and of the son of the Lebanese defense minister, sources close to the Syrian Army command said Friday.

The kidnapping Wednesday in Beirut was seen as a major challenge to Syria's efforts to pacify Lebanon.

The sources said Syrian officers contacted leaders of the Shiite Muslim Hezbollah, or Party of God, during the night and "firmly demanded the quick release" of Mr. Glass, 36, and of Ali Ousseiran, 40, son of Defense Minister Adal Ousseiran.

The sources said the command also contacted Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a Shiite religious leader who is believed to be the spiritual leader of Hezbollah.

"No threats were made," one source said. "But it was clearly stated that the Syrian command regards the abduction as detrimental to Syria's role in safeguarding West Beirut's security."

The sources denied reports that the kidnappers had contacted the Syrian command.

The elder Ousseiran, an influential Shiite Muslim, said Friday: "I have been told that Hezbollah carried out the abductions. But I personally make no accusations."

Aides to Mr. Ousseiran said earlier that the minister had spent the night making contacts with Syrian officials and Hezbollah leaders to seek the release of the two hostages.

Mr. Ousseiran, 79, won pledges of "unlimited assistance" from the

Syrian command and from Sheikh Fadlallah, according to the aide.

In another development, a group said Friday that it had killed Elias Srouf, a leader of Lebanon's Jewish community, in retaliation for Israeli bombardment of Shiite Moslem villages in southern Lebanon.

The Organization of the Oppressed on Earth made the claim in a handwritten statement in Arabic delivered to the independent Beirut newspaper al-Nahr, along with a photograph of Mr. Srouf, 70, an electrical engineer who was kidnapped in West Beirut more than a year ago.

Bonn Sees No Link
A government spokesman said Friday that West Germany saw no connection between the case of a suspected Arab hijacker being held in Frankfurt and the kidnapping of Mr. Glass, United Press International reported from Bonn.

"We have no knowledge of any connection and we appeal to you against speculation," the spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said when asked whether the latest kidnappings could be linked to the case of Mohammed Ali Hamadeh.

Mr. Hamadeh is sought by the United States in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane to Beirut and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver.

Sources in Bonn have said he probably will be put on trial there. There has been speculation that Mr. Glass, who interviewed passengers of the TWA jet, might have been kidnapped to prevent him from testifying at such a trial.



A policeman in Seoul doused flames on a fellow officer Friday after a student attack.

KOREA: Prime Minister Warns Nation to Curb Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)
government has considered in recent days, extending to martial law.

However, Mr. Lee's general conciliatory approach suggested that the government would continue with plans to offer political concessions to the opposition in an effort to end the crisis.

Central Seoul, the scene of intense fighting Thursday night between police and demonstrators, was quiet Friday. But government television reported that protest rallies, many of them violent, occurred at 24 university campuses in the city, with 27,000 students taking part.

Reagan Urges Discussions
David K. Shipler of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

President Reagan's letter to President Chun urges him not to overreact to street demonstrations and calls for a resumption of discussions with the opposition, a senior administration official said.

The letter calls on Mr. Chun to take steps toward establishing full democracy, the official said. He described it as part of the administration's "quiet diplomacy" aimed at fostering a liberalization of the South Korean political system without antagonizing the authorities and provoking a crackdown.

[Mr. Reagan declined to say Thursday whether he had sent such a letter, telling reporters during a picture-taking session at the White House. "I'm not going into any details on what we might have done or not done," The Associated Press reported.

[But Mr. Reagan's spokesman said that "through a variety of channels" the United States had told South Korean leaders that "we believe they should continue a dialogue with the opposition on constitutional reform and that they should work to end the strife there as soon as possible by peaceful means."

The administration has also endorsed a proposed nonbinding congressional resolution criticizing Mr. Chun and calling for talks between the government and the opposition on constitutional reform.

Support for the resolution, which was expressed by the deputy assistant secretary of state, William Clark Jr., during a House subcommittee hearing, constituted the administration's strongest public step since clashes began.

The resolution proposes no economic or military sanctions, and Mr. Clark said the administration would oppose such steps.

A group of Democratic senators led by Edward M. Kennedy and John F. Kerry of Massachusetts introduced a measure Thursday that would eliminate duty-free preferential treatment for South Korean exports to the United States and prohibit the Overseas Private Investment Corp. from providing loans, credits, or other guarantees for investments in South Korea.

Several members of Congress also criticized the American Forces Network, which rebroadcasts American radio and television programs to American troops in South Korea, saying that it had censored

news items on the South Korean political situation. The broadcasts can be received by Koreans.

Warning on Olympics
The United States might pull out of the 1988 Olympics in South Korea if civil strife there would put U.S. athletes at "high risk," the executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee said, according to an Associated Press report from Indianapolis.

"Neither the IOC [International Olympic Committee] nor the USOC or any country's Olympic committee is going to subject athletes to a situation of putting them at high risk," George Miller said Thursday at the U.S. Olympic Academy conference. "Only time will tell us what the risk will be."

Norman Newell, a paleontologist at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, called the decision excellent.

"So many people were on the side of the creationists, but they just did not have a good case," Mr. Newell said. "Many of their arguments were demonstrably false and to teach creationism in the public schools would have been anti-rationalistic and anti-science."

COURT: 'Creationism'

(Continued from Page 1)
quist, said the court should not have struck down the law.

"The people of Louisiana, including those who are Christian fundamentalists, are quite entitled, as a secular matter, to have whatever scientific evidence there may be against evolution presented in their schools."

The ruling came in a case in which the anti-evolutionists found themselves in the best legal position they had been in since 1925, when John Scopes was convicted for teaching evolution in the famous "Monkey Trial" in Tennessee.

A federal district court judge had struck down the law in 1985 without ordering a trial. A three-judge panel on the appeals court agreed, but seven of the circuit's 15 judges joined in an opinion that said the equal time provision could be constitutional.

Attorneys for the fundamentalists had hoped that the Supreme Court would at least send the case back to the district court for a trial.

Decision Assailed
Fundamentalists attacked the decision as a blatant exercise of judicial power, United Press International reported.

President Ronald Reagan, who supports the teaching of creationism, declined comment.

The atheist leader, Madalyn Murray O'Hair, said: "I thought they would go with the crazies. We are so pleased. We're going to have a beer bust." Many scientists expressed satisfaction, including 72 Nobel laureates who opposed the law.

Representatives of major U.S. Jewish organizations Friday demanded a meeting with Pope John Paul II to discuss his agreement to receive Mr. Waldheim, described by them as "an unrepentant Nazi," The Associated Press reported from New York.

They said such a session must be held before a scheduled ceremonial meeting between Jewish leaders and the pope in the United States in September.

In a statement, the leaders urged that an early meeting with the pope "to discuss substantive issues of Jewish-Catholic relations and to clarify for us and all who share our dismay the motivation for imparting the honor of a papal audience to Kurt Waldheim."

PANEL: Lying at Hearings Feared

(Continued from Page 1)
refusal to be interviewed before testifying publicly.

The initial, closed-door questioning of Colonel North, scheduled to begin Thursday, was abruptly canceled after lawyers told the panels he would not discuss his role in the affair before his public appearance before the committees, now anticipated for the middle of next month.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, chairman of the House panel, said that conversations with Colonel North's attorneys indicated there was "some flexibility," which might lead to a compromise. Mr. Hamilton and a Republican member of the Senate committee said that attorneys for the panels are trying to persuade his lawyers to permit some limited, private interrogation of Colonel North.

Secord Denies Report
Fox Butterfield of The New York Times reported earlier.

General Secord denied on Thursday that he had had any financial connection with Edwin P. Wilson, the renegade CIA agent convicted of smuggling arms to Libya, and charged that congressional committees were conducting a "continuing campaign" to discredit him.

The general was reacting to a report that a retired CIA official would testify next week that he had a financial tie to Mr. Wilson, who is serving a 52-year prison term.

General Secord termed the report "an obvious fabrication."

The report quoted congressional investigators as having said that the former CIA officer, Glenn Robinette, would provide the testimony to the congressional committees investigating the Iran-Contra affair.

The investigators indicated that Mr. Robinette might have information about General Secord's role in a company called the Egyptian-American Transport and Services Corp., which pleaded guilty to overcharging the Department of Defense by \$8 million for shipping arms to Egypt. Mr. Wilson has claimed that he provided capital for the company, known as Eatsco, and that General Secord was one of several silent partners in it.

The investigators said that Mr. Robinette was expected to testify about General Secord's personal, social and business ties to a group of former CIA operatives and military officers that Mr. Wilson helped bring together.

This group, formed in the late 1970s, often met at Mr. Wilson's country house in Virginia and, according to the investigators, provided much of the structure for the covert operation run out of the White House by Colonel North to sell arms to Iran and the Nicaraguan rebels.

BOMB: 15 Killed in Barcelona

(Continued from Page 1)
were found in the underground parking area, police said.

Three others died in a hospital, the civil government's office said.

The office said identification of some of the victims was difficult because they had been burned beyond recognition.

Firefighters told reporters that most of the deaths appeared to result from asphyxiation caused by thick clouds of smoke caused by the explosion, which came at 4:15 P.M.

The injured were taken to local hospitals, where they were being treated for burns and smoke inhalation, hospital officials told reporters.

The national news agency EFE reported that a man who said he spoke for the ETA told the Barcelona newspaper Avui 30 minutes before the blast that a bomb would go off in the store.

Robert Vidal, director of the Hipercor store, told EFE that the store had received no warning of the bombing.

But he said policemen and private security guards who had learned of the warning made to the newspaper had begun a search of the store minutes before the blast.

The worst previous blast for which the ETA claimed responsibility was a car-bomb attack in Madrid last July 14 in which a bus carrying more than 50 Civil Guards members exploded.

Twelve Civil Guards died and more than 20 were injured.

The ETA, which seeks independence from Spain for the three-province northern Basque country, has claimed responsibility for seven attacks in Barcelona, which was named in October as the site of the 1992 Summer Olympic Games.

The interior minister, José Barionuevo Pina, said the attack against a civilian target was a "sign of weakness" by the ETA, which has faced recent setbacks.

King Juan Carlos I, who Friday made a private visit to Paris, sent a telegram to the mayor of Barcelona, Pasqual Maragall, and expressed condolences to residents of the city and the families of the victims.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez announced he was cutting short a visit to Brazil because of the attack, the Spanish news agency EFE reported.

The Barcelona blast came a week after an ETA attack on a network of pipelines near a petrochemical complex in Tarragona, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Barcelona.

The Tarragona blast caused a huge fire that burned for several days, but no one was injured.

Last winter, police said they had foiled an ETA plot to blow up Madrid's largest shopping center.

They said icy roads had prevented the guerrillas from bringing a large shipment of explosives to the capital.

Meanwhile, a Madrid court earlier Friday sentenced two Basques to six years in prison each for belonging to the ETA. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

RAIN: Summer's Damp Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)
understatement. Along the wet Quai du Mont Blanc in Geneva on Friday, swans seemed to outnumber people. Nary a tourist was in sight.

"First the decline of the dollar, and now this," said the proprietor of Le Glacier du Mont Blanc as she surveyed the depressingly empty cafe. Business was so bad, she said, that she didn't want to give her name. And there was no one else to talk to, because all the other little cafes along the port were closed.

Weather forecasters from London to Zurich are not really sure what has been causing all this precipitation and cold weather. But temperatures have dropped to unseasonable lows ranging from the high-40s and mid-50s (about 10 degrees centigrade) in most of Switzerland, West Germany and parts of the United Kingdom.

"If we were sure, we'd be able to issue more accurate forecasts," said an English weather forecaster in London.

But the forecasters think the poor-weather belt through central and northern Europe is caused by what they call a mid-Atlantic "blocking pattern" north of the Azores islands off Spain.

A forecaster at the London Weather Center said he and his colleagues don't really know how it got there, or what causes such a block; but what is happening is that it forces winds in a more northerly arc toward the Arctic Circle, before it sweeps down over southern Greenland, Iceland, Britain and then Europe, resulting in cold and rain.

"The best weather right now is somewhere out over the central Atlantic," a London Weather Service spokesman said.

"We've had American tourists reserve for three nights and then leave after the first day," said Paul Palmer, director of the Hostellerie du Bon Accueil in the village of Chateau d'Oex, about a two-hour drive north of Geneva.

On Thursday, he said, it snowed above a mountain level of about 4,000 feet (1,250 meters) "and all

the mountain tops around here were white."

Boasting service owners on Lake Geneva say they're losing everything they gained during an unusually warm April, when rentals were high and boats were full. And in a shoe boutique, a saleswoman lamented as she surveyed racks of unsold summer shoes. "For me the season is already a disaster," she said.

But the news is not all bad. At Harrod's department store in London, a spokesman said business was all right. "Of course, here we're used to this sort of thing," he added.

While the rain and the cold is setting records in some places such as Essen, where the temperatures earlier this week dipped to lows not seen since the mid-1930s, weather forecasters say that this June is more of an aberration, and a not uncommon one.

"People complain a lot about it because it's the first month of summer," the London Weather spokesman said. "But June is notoriously fickle with their weather. The classic was June 1944, when the entire D-Day landing had to be postponed for 24 hours to get good enough weather for the troops to land."

So the question now is, what to do?

The center of the Atlantic Ocean may be a bit remote for some, but the weather forecasters say the weather is great in Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel, with hot, cloudless weather.

The weather's also fine and warm in Yugoslavia, Italy, Tunisia and southeastern France, with a few thundershowers here and there, while conditions in Spain, Portugal, southwestern France, Algeria and Morocco are changing to nice and hot over the next few days.

And in North America, Chicago, Miami, Montreal, New York and Washington are experiencing a heat wave.

The weather forecasters are optimistic about weather next week in central France, Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia, saying they think it may break soon with average temperatures and clear skies, marked by an occasional thundershower.

For Poland, West Germany, Denmark, Britain and southern Scandinavia, they are less optimistic, predicting more rain, at least for the time being.

Still, there's no sense in being too pessimistic, the forecasters say, adding that in general, things may begin to clear up all over Europe by — well, say July?

"If the block over the Atlantic was now over Europe, we'd be having nice weather conditions," said the spokesman for the London Weather Center. "So my advice is, stick it out a bit more and you'll find the weather breaking up — maybe even next week."

Peruvian Aircraft Is Lost; 46 Aboard

LIMA — A twin-engine Peruvian Air Force plane with 46 passengers and crew disappeared during a flight from the capital to an Amazon jungle village and was declared lost, authorities said.

An air force spokesman said the Soviet-built Antonov-26 lost contact with air traffic controllers after it took off from Lima at 5:12 A.M. Thursday. An Aeronautics Ministry statement said the plane was bound for Saposoa, 350 miles (560 kilometers) north of Lima. The spokesman said the plane had a crew of six, but that it was not known if the 40 passengers were air force personnel or civilians.

UN Announces Last-Ditch Effort On Afghanistan

GENEVA — The United Nations "has gone as far as it can" in trying to arrange a cease-fire and a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said Friday.

A UN special envoy will make one more trip to Islamabad, Pakistan and Kabul "in the very near future" to try to win agreement on a timetable for Soviet withdrawal.

He did not say whether if that trip failed, the UN mediation effort would end.

What had been touted as a final round of UN-sponsored talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan scheduled for last month were indefinitely delayed, reportedly because of a dispute over the timetable for the Soviet withdrawal.

France Said to Refuse Pretoria's New Envoy

PARIS — President François Mitterrand has temporarily refused to accept the credentials of South Africa's new ambassador, Hendrik Geldenhuys, to protest the imprisonment of a young French teacher in Mdantsane, diplomatic sources said Friday.

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20-6-87

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Zoos May Disappear From Italian Cities

Zoos are closing in northern Italy, and this week's election of Greens party deputies to the Italian parliament may well make the entire country's zoos an endangered species.

The offensive against the zoos started two years ago when Gian Luigi Melega, a journalist and deputy for the Radical Party, submitted a bill calling for the removal of zoos in cities larger than 300,000. He said Italy's 60 major zoos kept animals in cramped, filthy cages and the keepers often were unqualified. The lawmakers have not debated the bill so far, but 13 Greens deputies are expected to bring it up.

Turin was first to close its zoo, and Milan and Verona are following. Brescia will hold a referendum and so will Rome, with the country's biggest zoo, housing 1,500 animals on 25 acres (17 hectares).

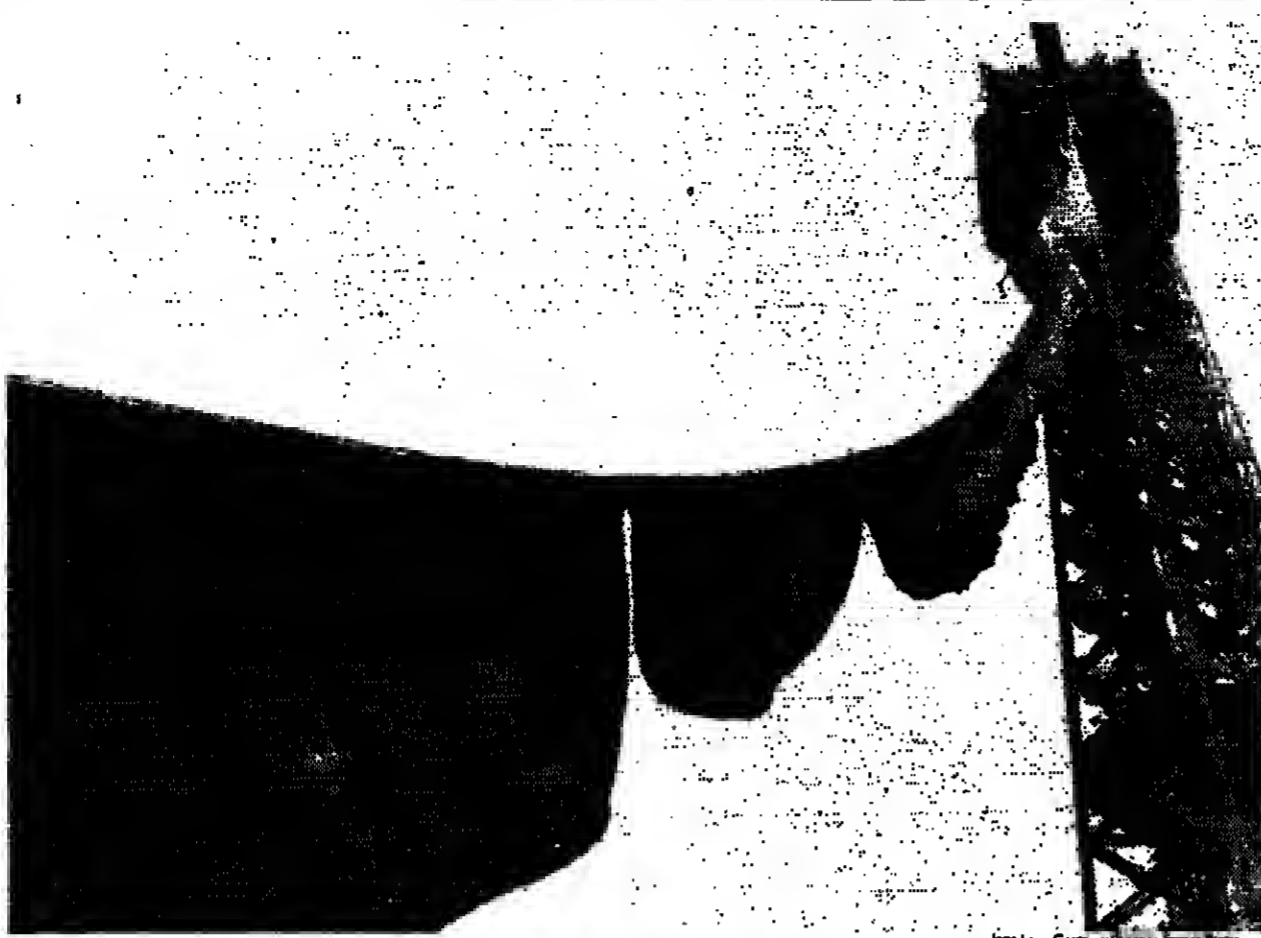
Before the Turin zoo closed at the end of March most of its animals had been sold to animal parks in Italy or to zoos elsewhere in Europe or the Middle East. However, several animals including Rome, an 18-year-old giraffe, are still awaiting buyers.

American Hospitals Poach British Nurses

Representatives of 15 U.S. hospitals arrived in London this week to recruit as many as 1,000 British nurses, who are in short supply in both countries. The American arrival was heralded by a media blitz leading up to a three-day Nursing Jobs Fair that opened in London Thursday.

With the prospects of higher pay, hundreds of British nurses were expected to attend the fair, Richard Devito, the fair's American coordinator, said the lowest starting salary for a nurse in the United States is \$22,000 (£13,415), and a nurse in a management position can earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000. In Britain, nurses' salaries range from about \$7,000 to just above \$16,000.

The shortage in Britain has become critical because of pay and unsatisfactory working conditions, according to the National



EFFEL RAINBOW — A fabric rainbow appeared amid the Paris showers Friday after the unveiling from the Eiffel Tower of a polyester strip 1,000 feet (300 meters)

Union of Public Employees. Thirty thousand nurses left their jobs last year and 25 percent of nursing vacancies in London hospitals are unfilled. Mr. Devito said British nurses were being recruited because they are among the best trained in the world.

Around Europe

The weed-filled field above Hitler's Berlin bunker will be transformed into a park and children's playground, according to East Berlin authorities. The 11.25 acres (4.5 hectares) near the Berlin Wall will be landscaped and surrounded by 1,300 dwellings and a shopping center of stores and restaurants. The bunker in which the Nazi leader is believed to have committed suicide 42 years ago has been filled in and the rubble smoothed over. The project is part of a renovation to mark Berlin's 750th anniversary, which will be celebrated by East Germany in October.

France has banned TV ads of

drinks containing more than one percent alcohol, including beer. Michele Barzack, the public health minister, said beer was responsible for growing alcoholism among young people. Film theaters, radio stations, publications and billboards may continue to advertise alcoholic drinks, but the ads may not link alcohol to sexuality, sports, work or motor vehicles. Private TV channels said the action will lead to an annual loss in revenue of about five percent. Commercials for alcoholic drinks had already been forbidden on public TV.

Switzerland has granted residence permits to Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his family because the former Saudi oil minister's moderating influence in the OPEC oil price talks had been beneficial to Switzerland, parliament was told this week by Elisabeth Kopp, the Swiss justice minister. Mr. Yamani's case should not be seen as a precedent, Mrs. Kopp said, responding to questions by Markus Ruf, a deputy for the rightist National Action Par-

ty, which calls for severe curbs on immigration. Mr. Yamani, who will settle in Chermignon, a Valais ski resort, already owns apartments in Chermignon and Geneva and is considered an excellent taxpayer. Mrs. Kopp added.

Two swallows have built their nest in the bedroom of a house in western Denmark for the second year in a row, according to the daily Jylland Posten. Last year they nested on top of a bedroom armoire in a house in the town of Humlum, but this year they preferred a lamp shade. "We like each other's company," said the owner, Lisse Madsen, "but this year we can't use the ceiling light as long as the swallows have rented it."

An oil-rig supply ship from Tromsø, in northern Norway, spotted the submarine on Sunday as it surfaced in international waters in the Barents Sea about 40 miles (64 kilometers) off Norway's northern coast.

According to a NATO spokesman: "The Norwegians waved, and the Soviets waved back. So the ship put out a launch and pulled up right alongside the submarine."

Coming Up for Air, Soviets Get Surprise

The crew of a Norwegian merchant ship, in the first reported incident of its kind, got close

enough to a Soviet submarine to throw the crew a gift of pornographic magazines.

He said they threw the magazines on the submarine's deck in a plastic bag and asked if the Soviets had any vodka for them. "The answer was no."

The Norwegian ship's crew taped the incident on video and handed the film over to military officials on their return Wednesday.

"It's pretty rare for anyone to get so close" to a Soviet submarine, the NATO officer said.

— SYTSKE LOOLJEN

DAEDALUS: The Dream Lives, on Fragile Wings

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Tremml's percentage of body fat is 6.

A two-and-a-half-hour human-powered flight, he said, is "a lot more difficult" than a two-and-a-half-hour triathlon.

"You can't ever back off and get your wind again," he said. "The plane needs a minimum amount of power just to fly. As soon as you back off, you start losing altitude."

The roots of the modern Daedalus project can be traced to 1979, when an MIT team built an easy-pedaling, 10-mile-an-hour aircraft named Chrysalis. It flew across the English Channel. At stake was a prize of \$50,000 put up by Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, for the first cross-channel flight under human power.

But only seven days after the first airborne test of Chrysalis, the Gossamer Albatross made its historic flight.

The MIT team went on to build a smaller aircraft called Monarch, which in 1984 set a world speed record for human-powered flight by negotiating a diamond-shaped 1,500-meter (1636-yard) course at 21 miles an hour.

The manager of the Daedalus project, John S. Langford 3d, is a former aerospace engineer with Lockheed Corp. He holds master's degrees in aeronautics and astronautics and in defense policy and arms control; is a doctoral candidate in aeronautics and public policy at MIT; and is currently a researcher at the Institute for Defense Analyses in Alexandria, Virginia.

After building the Monarch, he remembers, the team was looking around for something to do next, "something that would drive the technology" of man-powered flight. Duplicating Daedalus, he said, "seemed like natural."

The flight from Crete, however, would be more than triple the distance traveled by the Gossamer Albatross, and none of the other man-powered aircraft had flown longer than five minutes. "We didn't really know if it was possible," Mr. Langford said.

So with \$74,000 provided by the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum and MIT, the team spent a year researching everything from high-tech aerodynamics to the meteorology of the Aegean Sea to determine if the project was even feasible. They concluded it was. But just barely.

"One of the crucial unknowns was physiology," Mr. Langford said. The U.S. Army and others have done research on what the human body is capable of doing in spurts, he said, "but there has been very little real medical research on endurance physiology."



'You can't ever back off and get your wind again. The plane needs a minimum amount of power just to fly.'

— Glenn Tremml, Daedalus project pilot

"We didn't know if anyone could pedal that hard for that long with the efficiency we needed," he said.

When the team researched various studies in the field, Mr. Langford said, one name that appeared recurrently was that of Ednan Nadel at Yale University. So Dr. Nadel was asked to talk to the team at MIT, and he subsequently became interested in the project, now serving as the team's principal investigator in physiology.

Mr. Tremml, meanwhile, knew nothing of the Daedalus project. But by chance he was working as a research assistant at a medical research institute in New Haven, Connecticut, downstairs from Dr. Nadel's laboratory.

"I would go running at lunch with some guys who worked upstairs," Mr. Tremml remembers, "and they would tell me about all these famous athletes they were testing in the lab — people like John Howard, the fastest man alive on a bicycle. So I went up to peek in and get a look at them."

When Mr. Tremml learned about the project and the team's

search for a human engine, he became interested. But the team was not initially interested in him — "because I wasn't a national-caliber athlete," Mr. Tremml said. When Dr. Nadel found out Mr. Tremml was a licensed small-plane pilot, however, he was granted an interview.

The Daedalus team tested Mr. Tremml on a slowed-down flight simulator originally designed for jet pilots. They weighed him and measured his and tested his body fat. Finally, they strapped him in a stationary cycle "ergometer" in the basement and had him pedal for four hours at power settings 10 percent higher than they thought the flight would ever need.

While a lot of athletes could pump for more power than Mr. Tremml could, he produced more power per unit of body weight — "which is much more important in a plane than on a bicycle," Mr. Tremml said.

Finally, the researchers decided Mr. Tremml should make the key January test flight in the Light Eagle.

Until they found Mr. Tremml, the top pound-for-pound pilot was Lois McCallin of Belmont, Massachusetts, another triathlete. Now the team is looking for two more pilots.

"I had to be better than Lois. Anybody from now on will have to be better than I am," Mr. Tremml said. "Or, to put it another way, I'm the worst they'll take."

On the appointed day next spring, the team will start early, possibly even at night. "It's the heat that can kill you on this flight," Mr. Tremml said, taking note that Icarus fell into the sea when his wax wings melted.

Fueled by special high-tech glucose drinks, Mr. Tremml will pedal off the beach of Crete and head northward over calm seas. The weather will have to be calm. Mr. Langford said: headwinds almost aborted Mr. Allen's flight across the channel.

The plane's designed speed of 15 mph is a carefully constructed compromise: A faster speed would tax Mr. Tremml too much; a slower one would leave him exposed too long to the mercurial Mediterranean weather.

Keeping the 11-foot, 1.9-pound propeller of Kevlar-wrapped Styrofoam rotating at cruising speed, Mr. Tremml said, takes 70 percent of his aerobic capacity. Getting the plane off the ground takes 140 percent, he said, "sort of like a quarter-mile sprint before the marathon."

But once into the air and under way, he said, man-powered flight is "almost completely silent."

"The loudest sound is the sound of my own breathing," he added.

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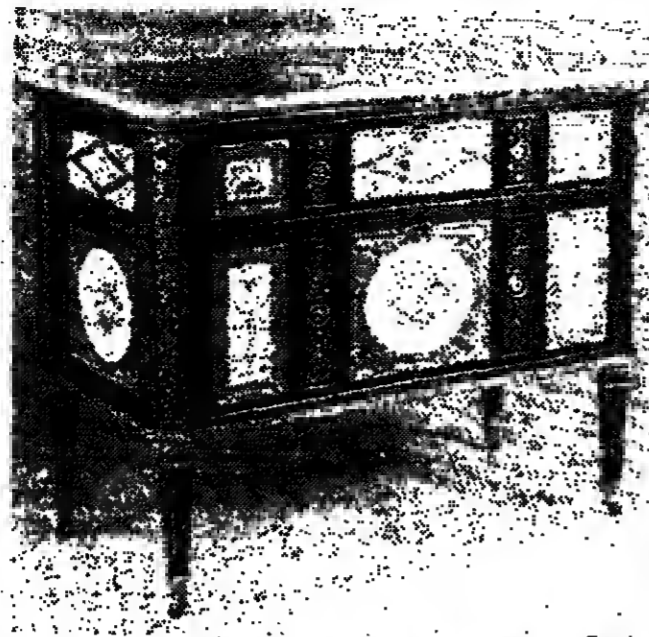
ARTS / LEISURE

A Four-Star Furniture Sale

LONDON — Auction houses are taking big chances in their anxiety to keep up their numbers and cultivate a glamorous image as sellers of stupendous rarities. Christie's £5,429,930 (about \$8,850,000) auction of "Magnificent French Furniture and Sculpture" on Wednesday night, with "only" 17 percent of the items failing to sell, will be hailed as a triumph in the media. But the triumph came within inches of turning into a disaster on the scale of the "Pie collection" sale held in New York in 1985 when over two thirds of the goods were bought in.

Basically, Christie's had three fantastic pieces from private sources around which it built a 73-lot sale. The centerpiece was an extraordinary bureau of the early 18th century from Knoke Park in Kent. Scenes in the chinoiserie taste show orientals ambulating about in garden settings. The combination of mother-of-pearl and green, red and blue-stained shell inlay on a yellow brass ground is overwhelmingly Baroque. Floral garlands running along the edges increase the seething effect. It could not be further removed from the French decorative art to which Christie's originally ascribed it, nor come nearer to German Baroque around 1700-1720 with its penchant for vivid polychromy.

On closer inspection, it appears to be inspired not by Chinese art but by Moghul India, of which it displays the composition, the use of color, and the typical handling of trees and birds. The Indian influence, which has gone unnoticed so far, would not be surprising in southern Germanic lands. In Schloss Ambras, in Austria, one room had its walls covered with album leaves from Indian sources. That alone is enough to make the bureau one of the great sensations to come up at auction in the last quarter of a century. The second sensation in the sale, if less unexpected in art history terms, was a Louis XVI commode by Godefroy Dester covered with



Louis XVI porcelain-mounted commode by Dester.

porcelain plaques. The very finely chiseled ormolu mounts further enhance the costly lavishness of the decoration. Owned by the Earls of Plymouth since at least 1833, when it was first mentioned in an inventory, it could not be more desirable by museum standards, despite the replacement of the original marble top — which Christie's tactfully refrain from discussing.

Equally remarkable in its way is a fireplace set made in 1788 by the most famous of all French 18th century bronze-makers, Pierre-Philippe Thomire. It consists of an ormolu and steel grate, signed and dated in full, and two columns supporting the black bronze figures of Apollo and Fame — Apollo being also signed in full. Surprisingly, the grate is purely English in design and matches a drawing from an album covering the workshop production of the cabinetmaker John Linnell. The design, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, differs from the others in draftsmanship and carries a French inscription stating that the scale is given in English feet. This, combined with

the use of "continental" paper led Christie's expert to suggest that the drawing might be by Thomire himself executing a commission from John Linnell's firm. Like the bureau, it provides evidence of an international cross-currents at work in the 18th century.

Add to that a simple but wonderful Louis XVI gueridon consisting of a Sevres porcelain plaque on an ormolu tripod stand with the mark of the glider Vandé père, and the auction had some of the essential ingredients of a four-star event.

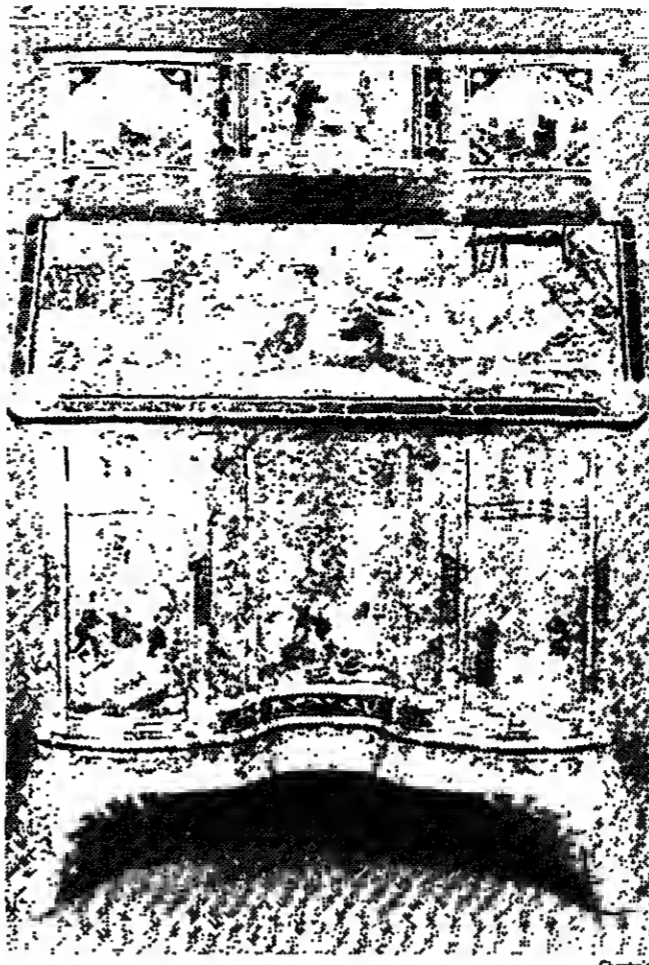
Indeed, on D-day all four items gracefully ascended far above the estimates. The gueridon doubled the high at £121,000 while the Thomire fireplace set nearly tripled the high estimate at £154,000. The Louis XVI commode with porcelain plaque by Dester exceeded it by 25 percent, surprising French specialists, who expected it to go for a lot more than £550,000. But the real disappointment was the bureau, even though it doubled its unprinted estimate as it soared to £1.21 million. That kind of piece could easily have sold at twice if

not three times the price. The first reason for its failure to do so lies in the hesitant labeling, oscillating between France, Germany and Italy. A second factor may have been the hasty restoration work in some areas. And a third one is perhaps to be sought in the often unflattering context of the sale.

The fillers varied erratically in quality. Some of the better ones included pieces formerly in the collection of Antony Tannouris seen at auction at Drouot in Paris on Nov. 15, 1983. A London weekly scoffed at Christie's for taking in pieces that had been so recently sold and for being ungenerally for selling items consigned for sale as a result of a Paris court decision. That criticism is hardly relevant since trade sources say that these did not sell but went back into the hands of the creditor. Processing goods is speedier still in Impressionist and Modern Master paintings. No auction house can afford to reject good to high quality pieces, which most of these were.

Sure enough, most did very well. A Louis XVI parquetry commode à encadrements doubled its Drouot bid as it rose to £126,500. Several lots from the Louis XIV period sold extremely well. By contrast, it was regrettable to include a Louis XVI regulator clock and cabinet which, by Christie's own admission, was originally veneered in ebony. It failed to sell at £190,000 as it did in Paris at 2.1 million francs.

Christie's apparently erred on a bigger scale, if the opinion of the top Paris dealers means anything. One of them, admired even by his peers for his sharp eye, says that the "pair of Louis XV giltwood stools" bears a respectable resemblance in 20th century production. This makes the £9,350 price somewhat inflated. He is equally unflattering about a pair of "Transitional giltwood chairs in the manner of Louis Delanois" — sold at £6,050; laughing off a "Louis XV petite commode" — bought in at £13,000, and, like other colleagues, talks contemptuously of the "Louis XVI ormolu and porcelain ambony and ebony secrétaire à abattant by Adam Weisweiler" (the Louis XVI court cabinetmaker). The piece considered by him to be a late 19th



Bouffe polychrome bureau, inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

century remake, remained unsold at £450,000 — luckily for all parties, it would seem, excepting the unidentified owner. A "Louis XVI mahogany commode by H. Riesener" met with the same devastating comments. That also failed to sell — at "only" £40,000. Between the wonderful £550,000 Louis XVI commode and the extraordinary £1.21 million bureau, it may have adversely affected their fate.

Some problems also affected the works of art. One or two had been seen knocking about the market. Trade sources believe Christie's must thank its lucky star for getting away with its bronze statue of Mars by Giambologna, its great rarity notwithstanding. Most of the gliding is, as Christie's expertly puts it, "partially" refreshed. And

sources say, the object was recently being offered at \$1.5 million on the U.S. market. Christie's estimate, "£500,000 plus," suggests that it barely sold above the reserve. Add to that the pressure of a number of decorative pieces that several specialists laughed at — from a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu mounted apple-green Sevres potpourri vases," sold for £15,400 to a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted green lacquered marble vases," bought in at £20,000. In short, the quality standard was uneven. It could have killed the sale.

Its success, financially rewarding, owes something to the talent of Charles Alloups as an outstanding auctioneer. His lessons should be pondered. Next time it may be tougher.

An Affectionate Tribute to Ravel

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Maurice Ravel was one of the rare composers who was himself almost from the beginning, which gives a particular density and unity to the admirable series of concerts at the Théâtre Musical de Paris/Châtelet presenting his complete works in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his death.

And, although he was not always a miniaturist, his art was so compact and lacking in rhetoric that this feat is being accomplished in 10 concerts comprising more than 70 works, counting the individual songs. This counts some works twice, in a sense, because several exist in versions for piano (or pianos) as well as orchestra, but with Ravel this is by no means redundant. The only notable exclusion is of the composer's transcriptions of the works of others, such as the orchestration of Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

In some comments on his own attitude toward music, made to his friend Roland-Manuel and published after his death, Ravel stressed his esteem for craft and artistic conscience and his distrust of "sincerity."

"My objective is technical perfection. I can strive unceasingly to this end, since I am certain of never being able to achieve it. The important thing is to get nearer all the time."

He worked slowly and painstakingly, and his output was not huge, but a high percentage of his works can fairly claim to be masterpieces or at least substantial accomplishments in a wide variety of musical genres. His popularity seems guaranteed forever by "La Valse" and "Bolero" alone.

It is easy to find correspondences between man and music. He was short and slender, with a relatively large head as if to contain a formidable intellect, and he was a fastidious and stylish dresser. He was emotionally reticent, as secretive about his private life as about his composing — neither personally or in his music did he present himself in an unfinished state; not for him the public work in progress. He was attracted to the exotic and the antique, reflected in the imagined exoticism and artificially archaic in some of his music. He was fond of children and animals, fairy tales, figurines, mechanical toys and gadgets. Accused of artificiality, his reaction was, in effect: How do they know my true nature is not artificial?

His solutions are usually not the obvious ones. In "L'Heure Espagnole," it is the clocks in Torquemada's watchmaker's shop that come to life, not the human characters, who go on about their double entendres without any lascivious reinforcement from the music. In the first of the "Chansons madoécasses," the accompaniment of flute, cello and piano is delicately sensuous but several degrees cooler than the voluptuous text.

Yet, this is also a composer who could say, in an interview during his wildly successful visit to North America in 1928: "All great music must come from the heart. Music

that is only a matter of technique or intelligence is not worth the paper it is written on."

But emotional reticence is not lack of emotion. Seiji Ozawa's concert with the Orchestre National de France was a worthy tribute to a master of orchestral color, but also to the darker feelings that sometimes break through. The violence of the Piano Concerto for the Left Hand, but also its lyricism and wit, can rarely have been better served than in Leon Fleisher's performance, highly charged and of stunning virtuosity. (A few days earlier French television showed a fleeting bit of history — some of a film showing Paul Wittgenstein — the one-armed Austrian pianist who commissioned the work — playing it in Paris, Ravel conducting.)

Marilyn Horne lavished sumptuous vocalism on "Sheherazade," and Ozawa wound up the concert in glowing style with an imaginative juxtaposition, "Valse nobles et sentimentales" followed without a break by "La Valse"; two homages to the Viennese waltz that stand alone yet enhance each other, an apotheosis of the waltz that ends in a danse macabre, the collapse of an era if not a civilization.

The chamber music concerts were full of gems along with some curiosities — like "Frontispice," a miscellany item for two pianos but requiring a fifth hand to perform (shades of Satie). The gems included

An esteem for craft and artistic conscience

ed the "Chansons madoécasses," uniting the talents of Hanna Schaer (mezzo soprano), Michel Debost (flute), Frédéric Lodéon (cello) and Theodor Paraskivessco (piano), and the Trio, by the alert and vivid Beaux Arts Trio.

The only concert devoted to rarities was that, with the National under Leonard Slatkin, devoted mainly to the three "cantatas" composed in 1901-02-03 in Ravel's famously unsuccessful attempt to win the Prix de Rome — even though he was already writing mature and important works. These works are really quasi operatic scenes, set to imposed texts. Some have seen in these scores — which, though with varied echoes of 19th-century opera — a deliberate send-up of the conservative composers on the jury. It is more likely that he really wanted the Prix de Rome and was willing to suppress his imagination and write expert pastiches that might win it.

Remaining in this series is all the music for solo piano, by Vladio Perlemuter, a Ravel pupil and at 83 still very much a formidable interpreter of his music (June 22), and a concert of the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique.

The concentration of works, the admirably organized atmosphere, the talent, and the obvious affection that went into these concerts has seemed like an ideal way to listen to what the poet Tristan Kingsley called "the ironic and tender heart that beats under the velvet vest of Maurice Ravel."

The Mysterious Aura of Charles Matton

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Charles Matton is an artistic prodigy who has invented his own art form — miniaturizing his old studios in mammoth detail, then painting eerily realistic canvases based on blown-up photos of these dollhouse-sized environments.

The paintings evoke the world of Edward Hopper (partly because many of Matton's studios were in New York). But Matton's technical process reflects his concern to be contemporary, to find a new basis for figurative art.

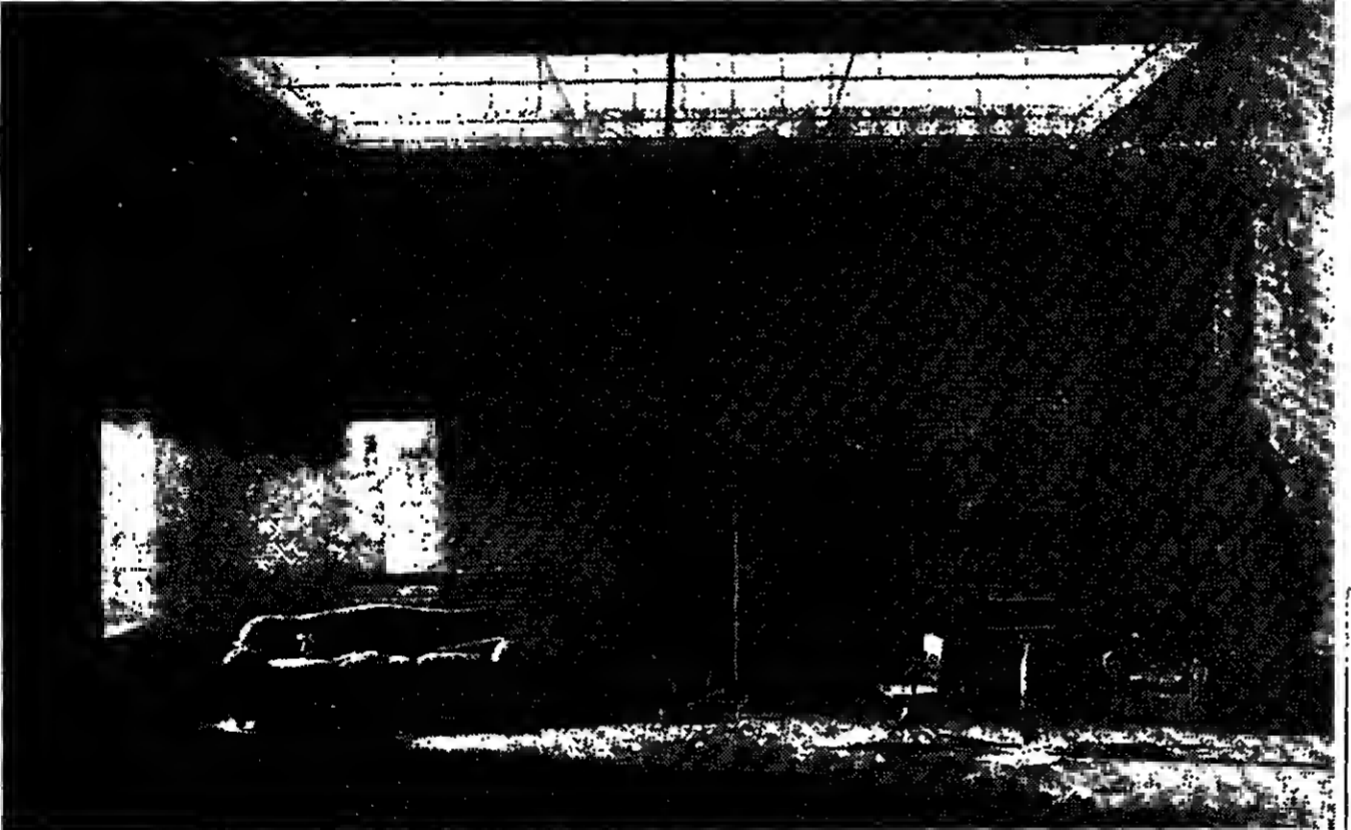
His show — displaying his environments and paintings and photographs based on them — conveys the mysterious aura of his work. Jean Baudrillard, who wrote the introduction to the show's catalogue, says: "The magical power of the miniature equivalent of things, the opposite of their magnification into sculpture, is well-known. By concentrating them into a small space, which thereby becomes fantastic, one rediscovers their quintessence."

Françoise Sagan says of him: "Matton is a big painter on a little planet." His technique of reduction-enlargement seems to control the emotion in his work, reducing them "at least in appearance to what is probably the right moral scale for us in the real world," he wrote this week in Globe magazine.

Matton's prestigious admirers know him as a familiar character in the Parisian world of night people. In the 1970s, he was one of the most successful French illustrators in magazines in Paris and New York, including nude centerfolds that display the eroticism that recurs in his work today. He devoted himself to commercial work after deciding that he was never going to get serious critical attention as a figurative artist. The postwar French art establishment, avid for abstract art and then for Pop Art, dismissed realistic work, even that of Matton, whom Alberto Giacometti regarded as the finest draftsman of his generation.

Five years ago, Matton moved to the countryside near Paris to devote himself to painting. Looking for a new way to make realism credible, he began experimenting with the tiny environments. The painstaking reconstructions — newspapers the size of matchbook that are readable, hundreds of miniature paintbrushes, painted wallpaper covered with tiny grey outlines of each brick, the stuffing of an armchair — are so perfect that they create the illusion of being actual rooms when they are photographed. By manipulating the rooms through camera angles, Matton can quickly complete a big canvas that gives a perfect illusion of being a realistic painting. This process, inexplicably, creates a kind of visual authority, perhaps by filtering out the artist's subjectivity.

The photographic step is crucial: It explains why Matton — a painter, perhaps a sculptor — is being exhibited in a museum devoted to photography under the control of Robert Delpeire, the great French photo editor. The show also includes a few of his portraits and



One of Matton's miniature reconstructions.

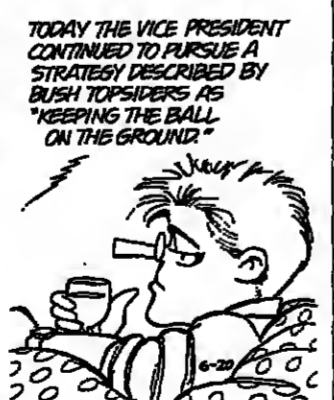
drawings, which have a classical graphic mastery reminiscent of Dürer. They are a reminder that Matton is simultaneously driven by the need to paint and the need to invent new techniques that create a modern mystery.

Baudrillard, a sociologist and art critic who has written extensively about modern attitudes to objects, says that Matton's work succeeds in restoring the reality and the fascination of material objects.

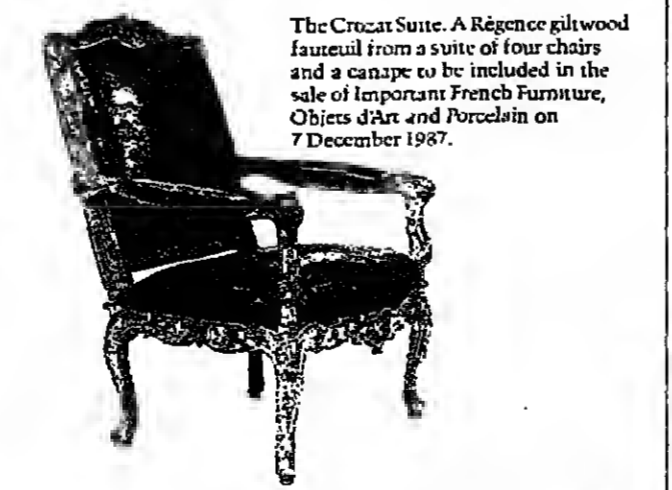
Of the show, he writes, "all the stages of presentation of these objects — sketch, model, Polaroid, enlargement, plastic image, painting — all these dimensions have the right to be there. . . . From the model to the photo, from the photo to the painting, he fabricates a passage according to the technical and material possibilities of the object itself."

Charles Matton, Palais de Tokyo, through July 14.

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Main article text discussing the 'triple witching' event on the NYSE, mentioning market volatility and trading volume.

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Large grid of market data tables including NYSE Most Actives, NYSE Most Active, and various stock price listings.

Large grid of market data tables including NYSE Most Active, NYSE Most Active, and various stock price listings.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off.

Statistics Index table with columns for AMEX, NYSE, and various market indices.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Memories of Walter Heller, Persuader to Presidents

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Walter W. Heller, who died this past week at the age of 71, raised the role of the president's Council of Economic Advisers to the highest level it has attained since that body was established by the Employment Act of 1946.

He showed that economic rhetoric is the crucial link between analysis and policy making.

Whether in failure or success, however, Mr. Heller demonstrated that economic rhetoric is the crucial link between economic analysis and policy making.

HE WAS ALWAYS READY to spend time talking to reporters, being interviewed on television programs and speaking at public meetings.

As good as Mr. Heller was in communicating economic ideas, his great distinction was that he brought to policy making the best professional economic thinking he could mobilize.

Although he enjoyed being chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and was by no means without vanity, he was secure and modest enough to bring to that body the stars of the economics profession.

See HELLER, Page 13

Salomon Moves on Harcourt

Has Rights to A 36% Stake

WASHINGTON — Salomon Brothers Inc., the big U.S. securities firm, has acquired a 36 percent stake in Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.

The surprise announcement appears to dramatically change the equilibrium of a takeover fight for Harcourt, a prestigious U.S. textbook publisher.

The rights, if exercised, would appear to give Salomon a significant stake in Harcourt and the role of arbitrator in Harcourt's battle to ward off a proposed \$2 billion takeover by Robert Maxwell.

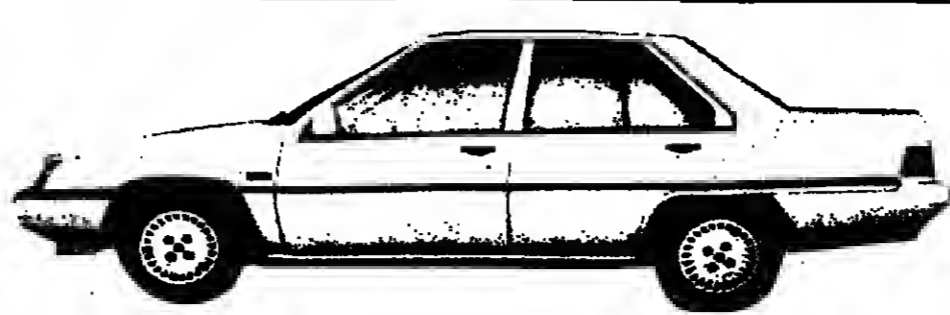
Harcourt's share price dipped 25 cents to close at \$57.875 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Maxwell withdrew his bid, but announced Tuesday that he would use proceeds from a new \$530 million (\$1 billion) rights issue in his fight to take over Harcourt.

In its filing, Salomon told the SEC that it had bought 21,978 debentures, which have a face value of \$1,000 each, in May and June as a "regular part" of its investment and arbitrage activities.

The firm said it would have a 35.8 percent stake in Harcourt, based on 39.4 million shares outstanding, if it converted the debentures into 21.98 million shares.

See SALOMON, Page 11



The Proton Saga, the Malaysian subcompact that is to be exported to the United States.

'Dream Car' Is Malaysia Nightmare

As Costs Soar, Few Believe Proton Can Compete in U.S.

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune

Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional, or Proton, began building Malaysia's "national car" only two years ago.



Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

move into exports is likely to cost many millions more.

When freight charges and the cost of modifying the car for the U.S. market are added, according to industry analysts, the Proton's U.S. sales effectively could be as much as half-subsidized.

But Shah Alam and the product manufactured there is less a dream than a national nightmare, leading economists and executives say.

See PROTON, Page 11

Lloyds Stops Market-Making in Gilts, E-Bonds

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC, in an unexpected move, withdrew Friday from market-making in Eurobonds and in British government debt, or gilts.

Lloyds is the second of the "Big Four" British clearing banks to abandon a market-making operation since the deregulation of the British capital market last October.

Market-making is the offering of continuous buy-and-sell quotations in selective securities, conducted on the bank's own accounts.

Banking analysts said at the time that Lloyds, like many of its competitors, had suffered sizable trading losses in gilts.

See LLOYDS, Page 11

"My guess is that there might be one or two others on the way — gilts is a business that can't be making a lot of money for anybody and is certainly costing a lot for everybody."

Lloyds was one of 27 approved primary dealers in the gilt-edged market. Recent surveys among institutional investors have revealed a widespread belief that not more than 15 primary market-makers in gilts would survive the first three years of competition.

Lloyds' decision should not be seen as linked to speculation that the bank is considering setting aside up to \$650 million in loan-loss provisions this year, said Terry Smith, banking analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Several American banks, including Bankers Trust New York Corp. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., fall into that category, they said.

As Ever, U.S. Banks and Securities Firms Resist Threats to Turf

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives from banking, the securities industry and the Federal Reserve have told the Senate Banking Committee that major changes are needed in U.S. banking and securities laws.

The retired chairman of Citicorp, Walter B. Wriston, told the panel that American Express Co. is a model of the financial-services corporation of the future.

include the 49th-largest bank in the country, a major insurance company, a big securities dealer, its credit-card and travelers-check operations and other financial services.

American Express is not regulated by the Fed as a bank holding

company because its Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., with assets of \$7.8 billion, makes no commercial loans. Under federal law, such institutions are not considered full-service banks.

Under Mr. Corrigan's proposal, holding companies owning banks would be allowed to provide a wide

range of financial services through subsidiaries, such as underwriting securities issues and operating mutual funds. They currently are banned from offering such services.

Senator Jake Garn of Utah, the

committee's ranking Republican, said that Congress had been struggling to deal with banking deregulation for a dozen years, but that different groups providing financial services had refused to agree to any compromise.

The groups are unwilling to give up any part of current law that shields them from competition from another sector, he said.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, and Europe.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table of key money rates for various currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of U.S. money market funds with columns for fund name and performance.

Canada Announces Tax Reform Plan

Capital Gains and Dividend Credit Benefits to Be Reduced

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OTTAWA — The embattled government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney last Thursday unveiled a sweeping plan to overhaul Canada's tax system, the first such reform in 15 years, with a package that includes a limit on capital gains exemptions and a sharp cut in the dividend tax credit.



Brian Mulroney

The tax revision was seen by observers here as a move that could determine the political fate of the Mulroney government, which has been battered in national polls by a series of scandals and management fiascos. The plan would bring tax relief to wage-earners by next year, but would cut off a new sales tax — thought certain to be controversial — until after the next elections.

Even though the government has a large majority in the House of Commons, tax revision is such a volatile issue that Mr. Mulroney

cannot be sure of pushing it through Parliament.

The package, presented to the House of Commons by Finance Minister Michael Wilson, would effectively increase tax receipts from corporations while cutting personal taxes.

Mr. Wilson said he planned to cut the number of tax brackets from 10 to three and increase business and sales taxes in two stages.

Under the plan, eight out of 10 households would pay less income tax, he said.

The bulk of the changes will come into effect at the first of next year, he said.

Most Canadians would pay lower taxes because of two far-reaching changes: the new structure of federal income tax rates and the conversion of exemptions and deductions to tax credits.

The new tax brackets would be 17 percent on the first 27,500 Canadian dollars (\$20,500 of taxable income), 26 percent on the next 27,500 dollars and 29 percent on taxable income in excess of 55,000 dollars. The maximum tax rate is now 34 percent.

Economists and business leaders said the reforms were an important step toward a fairer system, but were not the bold revamp that was needed.

"Overall, I thought that it was a more timid step than we were led to believe," said Michael Manfred, chief economist for Merrill Lynch Canada. "The changes represent evolutionary rather than revolutionary reform."

Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons that Canada's tax system needed to be changed to compete with sweeping reforms in the United States last year.

Officials here said they felt compelled to act now because of worries about an exodus of businesses to the United States, loss of competitiveness, a "brain drain" of well-to-do professionals to the relative tax haven south of the border, and a possible tax revolt at home.

Without tax reform, they said, there was concern that large multinational corporations would rearrange their books to shift taxable income to the United States, where the corporate tax advantage over Canada was calculated to increase

Corporate Rate Will Drop, But Revenues Will Rise 10%

OTTAWA — Canada's corporate tax revenues are expected to increase by about five billion dollars (\$3.7 billion) over the next five years under the reform plan, because of a broadened tax base and fewer exemptions, officials said Friday.

The plan will increase the effective average corporate tax rate to 19.6 percent from 18.7 percent of income reported on corporate financial statements, according to documents presented by Finance Minister Michael Wilson.

Despite the lower official tax rates, federal revenue from corporate taxes will rise by about 10 percent overall. The increase comes from removing special tax incentives, which will broaden the tax base by about 20 percent.

Federal tax revenue from corporations are projected to increase by 470 million dollars in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1988, 410 million dollars in fiscal 1989, and 1.19 billion dollars in fiscal 1990.

Officials said the changes will also affect different corporate sectors more equitably than before, make corporate tax revenues more stable and predictable, and include tough new measures to prevent tax avoidance.

The Finance Department documents estimated that new tax avoidance rules would increase corporate tax revenues by 2.24 billion dollars. However, Canada's general business tax rate will fall to 28 percent from 36 percent effective July 1, 1988.

The manufacturing business tax rate will be lowered to 26 percent from 30 percent on July 1, 1988, and further reduced in stages to 23 percent by July 1, 1991.

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Gold

Table of gold prices for various locations and currencies.

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY (CDRs)

The Board of Directors of Ingersoll-Rand Company has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the company on June 15th, 1987 will be entitled to receive a 5 for 2 stock split of the company's common stock.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 12th June, 1987.

G.T. INVESTMENT FUND

The G.T. Investment Fund will pay a ten cent dividend on June 26, 1987 to registered and board shareholders at the close of business June 19, 1987 and shares will be traded ex-dividend as from close of business on June 19, 1987.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 12th June, 1987.

NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing in wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock tickers and their performance.

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Saudi Oil Reserves Rise Despite Higher Output
JEDDAH — Proven oil and gas deposits in Saudi Arabia increased in 1986 despite higher oil output, the kingdom's main producing company, Aramco, said Friday.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock tickers and their performance.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts like Wheat, Soybeans, Corn.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts like Cattle, Hogs, Pigs.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts like Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts like Gold, Silver, Platinum.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts like Oil, Natural Gas, Heating Oil.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts like Lumber, Cotton, Wool.

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Coffee Futures Prices Driven Down by Ample Supplies, Low Demand

LONDON — Coffee futures prices on the London market are at 10-week lows, driven down by ample supplies, sluggish demand and uncertain prospects for a reintroduction of export quotas in September.

The International Coffee Organization, which groups selling and buying nations, failed earlier this year to agree on export quotas to buy prices. A new bid to achieve accord must wait until December.

The outlook, according to many dealers and analysts, is for an oversupplied market, with gloomy implications for debt-laden Third World exporters. Brazil, the biggest coffee exporter, is also the Third World's biggest debtor.

The current year's crop in Brazil is being harvested and will be around 55 million bags, after last year's drought-hit 11.2 million. Brazilian trade and farm sources estimate. Concerns about frost are less in evidence this year, dealers said.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stock tickers and their high/low prices.

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Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa.

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London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Payout Ratio. Lists various companies and their dividend information.

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Current Account Surplus Widens in South Korea

SEOUL — South Korea's surplus on current account widened to \$355 million in May, from \$330 million in April and \$239 million a year earlier, according to provisional figures issued Friday by the Bank of Korea.

For the first five months of the year, the current account, a broad trade measure that includes merchandise items and nonmerchandise items such as services, swung to a surplus of \$3.35 billion from a deficit of \$55 million a year earlier.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, Per Share. Lists various companies and their financial results.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Chg. Includes various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa.

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DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Contract, Price, Chg. Includes various DM futures options.

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To Our Readers

S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

Spain's Trade Deficit Grew in 5-Month Period

MADRID — Spain posted a merchandise trade deficit of 686 billion pesetas (\$5.42 billion) for the first five months of the year, more than double the deficit reported in the comparable period of 1986.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Yield, Price, Chg. Includes various U.S. Treasury securities.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Wester to', 'K. Tele', 'Toyota', 'Berg. a B', 'DM SERVICES', 'POST FLIGHT', 'WORLD VOYAGES', 'WORLD TRAVEL'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Chrysler to Buy Military Contractor

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Friday it had agreed to buy Electrospac Systems Inc., a Texas military electronics contractor, for \$367 million, or \$27 a share.

The four founding shareholders of Electrospac already have granted Chrysler options to buy their 38 percent of the company, Chrysler said.

Thomson to Pay £90 Million For U.K. Television Maker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The French electronics giant Thomson Grand Public said Thursday that the addition of Ferguson would boost its sales by 20 percent.

Electrospac and Gulfstream will be run separately, but Electrospac will be used to boost Gulfstream in the military field, a Chrysler spokesman said.

Market Rumors Link Volcker And Continental Illinois Post

NEW YORK — Continental Illinois Corp.'s stock rose Friday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange amid a swirl of rumors, traders said.

Greyhound Bus to Acquire Ailing Trailways

WASHINGTON — Greyhound Lines Inc. said Friday that it had agreed to take over financially ailing Trailways Corp. in an \$80 million transaction that will leave the United States with only one national inter-city bus company.

Sainsbury to Control Shaw's Supermarkets

LONDON — J. Sainsbury PLC, the British supermarket operator, said Friday it had agreed to take control of Shaw's Supermarkets Inc. of the United States through share purchases and a tender offer.

VW, Toyota Close to Signing Joint Venture

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG and Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's leading automaker, are close to signing an agreement on joint production of commercial vehicles in West Germany, and could be moving toward a similar pact on car production, industry sources said Friday.

SALOMON: PROTON: As Costs Soar, Malaysia's 'Dream Car' Turns Into a Nightmare

(Continued from first finance page)
In previous entrepreneurial efforts, among other things, Mr. Bricklin is the importer of the Yugo, a Yugoslavian subcompact that has had a mixed reception in the West.

With a capacity of 80,000 units yearly, the Proton would have to capture two-thirds of the Malaysian market to approach efficient production, industry analysts said at the time.

Kohlberg, a Buyout Pioneer, Leaves Fray to Seek Smaller Fry

By James Scerngold
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Jerome Kohlberg Jr., whose name has become synonymous with one of the most important financial developments of the last decade, the leveraged buyout, has withdrawn from active participation in the firm he helped found and build into the industry's leader.

Greyhound executives believe, but they are unlikely to make the project profitable.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 19th June 1987

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and current prices. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'LONDON'.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HAWAII CANAL, last over the Fall from Honolulu (Hawaii) - Underwater

ARTS

PRIVATE SALE, Painting by Albert Riquelme, oil on panel, 33 x 31 cm

ARTS

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FAIR EAST

Singapore: 226 32 39, Hong Kong: 5 601 06 16

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AUSTRALIA

Melbourne: 600 8223, Sydney: 607 56 99, 959 43 30

SOUTH AFRICA

Bryanston: 706 14 08

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland: 775 1220

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low High Low. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low High Low. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low High Low. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low High Low. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low High Low. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low High Low. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns for NEW HIGHS and NEW LOWS, listing various stocks and their prices.

Target Date to Remove Tariffs Is Extended by African Bloc

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The council of ministers of the 15-nation Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern Africa...

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Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months (+2 months FREE), 6 months (+1 month FREE), 3 months (+2 weeks FREE), You save per copy** per year.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Higher, Pound Falls Sharply

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Friday against all major currencies, but it was the British pound that drew most of the market's attention with a sharp fall on heavy selling.

Table with columns: Currency, Pct. Change, and Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates for various currencies like Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Dealers said the market had been looking for an excuse for profit-taking after the failure to materialize of a surge of overseas investments expected after the Conservative Party election victory.

In New York, the pound tumbled nearly 2 cents to \$1.6110, from \$1.6295. Earlier in London, it fell to \$1.6170, down from Thursday's \$1.6300.

For May, due out on Tuesday, would succeed in pushing the dollar outside its current band.

Figures for average British earnings and bank lending, released Thursday, rekindled inflation concerns, giving the market a pretext for profit-taking, some dealers said.

"Sterling does have a character of swinging fairly suddenly without regard to fundamentals for the short term," Mr. Vick noted.

Operators generally predicted a quiet week for the dollar, featuring more technical trading and a narrow range.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 1.8238 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.8190 at Tuesday's fixing.

The dollar also rose in Europe, trading all day within a narrow range and finishing at the day's highs.

But they said that if growth in the money supply remained weak, the Fed might be influenced to loosen credit and move toward a more accommodative monetary policy.

On June 2 the central bank froze reserves had risen only about \$500 million in the past two weeks and the local dollar had appreciated more slowly against the U.S. dollar.

He doubted that data on U.S. consumer prices and durable goods

the week ended June 8.

Local and foreign bankers said those measures had drastically hurt

Uganda, Mozambique Win Relief on Government Debt

PARIS — The creditor nations known as the Paris Club have agreed to a major rescheduling of the government-to-government debts of Uganda and Mozambique, the grouping said Friday.

At meetings here this past week, both countries were accorded terms more generous than usually granted by the creditors. Uganda was given 15 years to repay its debts with a six-year grace period while war-torn Mozambique was accorded an exceptionally long 20-year period with 10 years' grace.

The Paris Club said it approved of both countries' economic programs and wanted to assist their external payments prospects. It said both countries had very heavy debt service obligations and low per capita income.

Uganda and Mozambique are the third and fourth countries, after Zaire and Mauritania, to obtain rescheduling of debt since the Paris Club introduced new measures for the less developed nations.

In London, meanwhile, Nigeria and Barclays Bank PLC said a target date of mid-September had been set for the signing of a package rescheduling Nigeria's medium-term public sector debt and outstanding letter of credit claims.

Bank dealers said the Taiwan dollar had stabilized against the U.S. dollar this week after rising 2 to 5 Taiwanese cents a day between June 2 and 13.

HELLER: Remembering a Persuader to Presidents

(Continued from first finance page)

was an exaggerated belief among the economists that they had solved the problem of maintaining economic stability.

But saying one does not know it all is not to say one knows nothing. The high self-confidence of economists, which Mr. Heller embodied, and their adroit policy shifts did help give the United States the longest, most vigorous and most stable spell of economic growth in history.

relationship between the two — as it was during the Kennedy-Heller years, professional and knowing on both sides — should not be forgotten.

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table showing Euro-Commercial Paper rates for various maturities (15-45 days, 46-75 days, 76-105 days, 106-133 days, 134-165 days) with columns for Issuer, Maturity, and Rate.

Fed Data Show Unaltered Policy

NEW YORK — U.S. banking data suggest that the Federal Reserve Board is maintaining its monetary policy, economists said Friday.

Taiwan's Curbs on Capital Inflow Slow Currency's Rise

TAIPEI — Recent government moves to curb capital inflow have temporarily helped to slow the rise of Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves and to stabilize the local dollar against the U.S. currency, according to officials and bankers.

Fed Data Show Unaltered Policy

NEW YORK — U.S. banking data suggest that the Federal Reserve Board is maintaining its monetary policy, economists said Friday.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 a.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

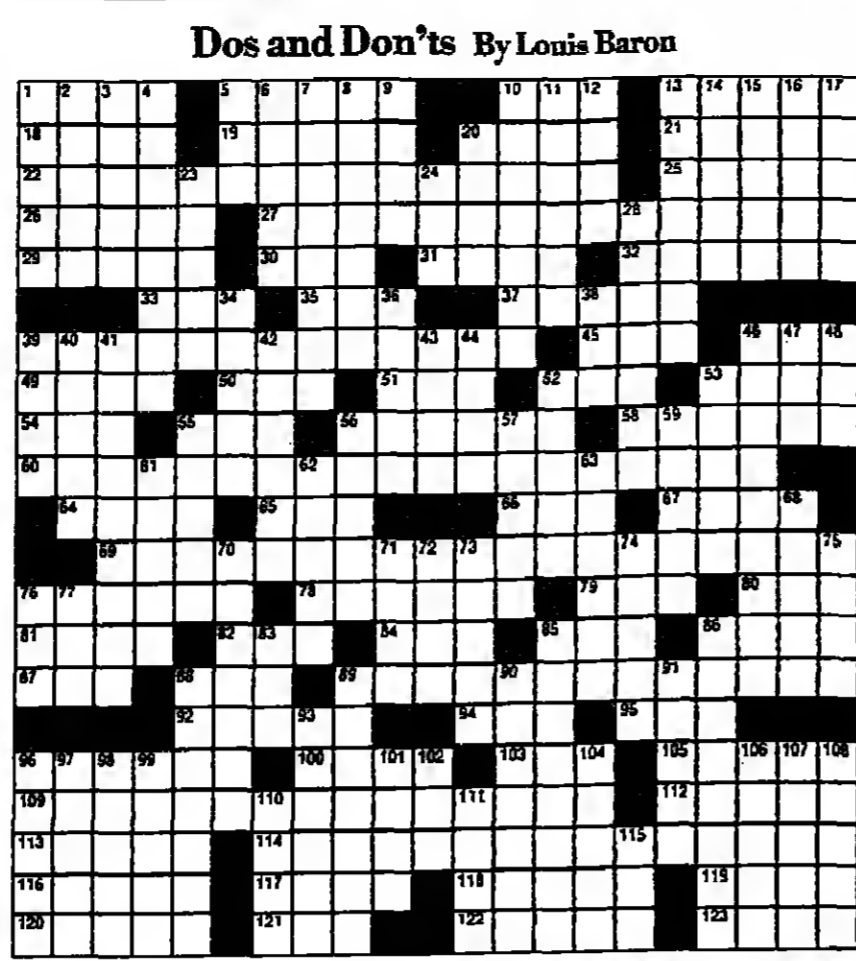
Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra trades elsewhere.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Galileo's home town
 - 5 Damita and Chookistan
 - 10 Young seal
 - 13 Mare's-tail clouds
 - 18 A Henry James biographer
 - 19 Respecting
 - 20 Ancestress in Augsburg
 - 21 Lake Geneva resort
 - 22 DON'T spoil the sod!
 - 25 Enraged
 - 26 People of Saaremaa
 - 27 DO hang on!
 - 29 Xystuslike walks
 - 30 Coll. sisterhood
 - 31 Movie terrier
 - 32 Ushers' beats
 - 33 Lillie or Arthur
 - 35 Red fighter plane
 - 37 Premieres
 - 39 DO go underground!
 - 45 Volstead —
 - 46 Objective
- ACROSS**
- 49 Army group
 - 50 Fernando or Jose
 - 51 Osprey's cousin
 - 52 Lingerie item
 - 53 Part of A.D.
 - 54 Hosp. workers
 - 55 Royal iris
 - 56 Darwin's ship
 - 58 Polynesian
 - 60 DO prepare for a comedown!
 - 64 Shopper's mecca
 - 65 Root for Isabel
 - 66 Org. for Mom
 - 67 Chaplin's second wife
 - 69 DON'T heed this "Twelfth Night" order!
 - 76 Mountaineer's hut
 - 78 Go on — (spurge)
 - 79 Saylor-made name!
 - 80 — generis
 - 81 Make turbid
 - 82 Beard grown by a farmer
 - 84 Suffix for opal
 - 85 Soft shoe, for short
- ACROSS**
- 86 Needs a medico
 - 87 Hankering
 - 88 Hagiological abbr.
 - 69 DON'T mention my diet!
 - 92 Soprano
 - 94 Profit ender
 - 95 Lots of ft.
 - 96 More sore
 - 100 University hall
 - 103 Eve's roots
 - 105 D'Artagnan's creator
 - 109 DO make it home!
 - 112 Detergent plant
 - 113 Gallic legislature
 - 114 DON'T look so sad!
 - 116 Kin of a tsunami
 - 117 Resiliency
 - 118 River ducks
 - 119 Hibernia
 - 120 In a tough spot
 - 121 Ethyl chaser
 - 122 Import
 - 123 Custer's last major



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- DOWN**
- 1 Lap dogs, for short
 - 2 I.e., i.e.
 - 3 Take care of
 - 4 Tot's recital
 - 5 The "We are here" gen.
 - 6 Data and tips
 - 7 — write my epitaph!
 - 8 Emmet
 - 9 Suddenly own
 - 9 Stanch
 - 10 Touring car
 - 11 Open a fastening
 - 12 Nudnik
- DOWN**
- 13 Rostropovich, e.g.
 - 14 Boston and poison
 - 15 Be a match for
 - 16 Poker play
 - 17 "Les — galantes"
 - 18 Rameau ballet
 - 20 Fortifies
 - 23 A Caucasian native
 - 24 Where Panjim is
 - 28 Flapjack
 - 34 Harte card player
- DOWN**
- 36 Actress Jane
 - 38 Site of the cochlea
 - 39 Street gang's territory
 - 40 Historic region in central Vietnam
 - 41 "And — with tears!"
 - 42 Go — (be clement)
 - 43 Keas' relatives
 - 44 "Picnic playwright"
 - 46 Bergman role: 1956
- DOWN**
- 47 Street's need
 - 48 Dodo colleague
 - 52 Balzac's "La Cousine —"
 - 53 Bill defectors
 - 55 River of forgetfulness
 - 56 Warning floats
 - 57 Slip
 - 59 "Comment — vous?"
 - 61 Storytime dwarf
 - 62 Wind instrument
 - 63 Vote total
- DOWN**
- 68 " — in the racket and brattle!"
 - 70 W. W. Gibson
 - 71 Vision: Comb.
 - 72 Samovars
 - 73 "Tears" poet
 - 74 Pétain's government: 1940
 - 75 Tilt
 - 76 Emulate Niobe
 - 77 Soil loosener
- DOWN**
- 83 Chinese dynasty
 - 85 Prime of life
 - 86 " — sought him sweet farm"
 - 88 Almost snowed
 - 89 Name in cliffhangers
 - 90 Creator of Carmen
 - 91 Myth-laden accounts
 - 93 Lox-to-be
 - 96 Resource
 - 97 Crystalline
- DOWN**
- 98 Be contingent
 - 99 "Do — to eat a peach?"
 - T.S.E.
 - 101 Bettger or Talbot of films
 - 102 Peer's mother
 - 104 Tintinnabula
 - 106 Patterned silk
 - 107 Fatigued
 - 108 " — evil..."
 - 110 Aristotle's patron
 - 111 Beaching craft
 - 115 Canton ender

GORBACHEV'S CHALLENGE:
Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology

By Marshall I. Goldman. Illustrated. 296 pages. \$16.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is really hard to believe that the Soviet Union is entering a new liberalized era under the enlightened leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Possibly, grants Marshall I. Goldman, who has written extensively on the Soviet Union and who believes that at the heart of any reform must be changing the Soviet economy. But he paints a discouraging picture of such a prospect in his timely and instructive new book, "Gorbachev's Challenge: Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology."

It isn't that Gorbachev is insincere in his intentions or lacking in ability. Goldman, who is associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, calls Gorbachev "in many respects... probably the strongest, most effective political manipulator the Soviet Union has had since the Bolshevik Revolution."

BOOKS

Nor is it that the Soviet economy doesn't need reforming. As Goldman argues, despite the present system's many strengths, the world is changing at a rate and in a way that will eventually relegate the Soviet Union to the position of a second-rate power, both economically and militarily. The most acute challenge its leaders face is the impact of the Third Industrial Revolution, set off by the advent of the computer and the microprocessor. For Gorbachev, at least, the problem of a high-technology economy is that it demands a speed, adaptability and sense of initiative ill-suited to the Soviet system, with its cumbersome central-planning bureaucracy and its emphasis on heavy industry.

What are the Soviet Union's options? Goldman sees three main choices. The first is "a far-reaching reform that emphasizes a heavy reliance on the market," or something resembling what Deng Xiaoping has brought to the Chinese economy. The second is "an improved version of central planning and control," such as East Germany has tried to institute. And the third is "a hybrid system combining elements of each of the other systems."

Goldman has been told by the Russians that "we not only invite our critics, such as Marshall Goldman, to visit," but we read what he has to say," and an early version of his chapter on transferring foreign technology to the Soviet Union was "discussed and shown to Soviet authorities."

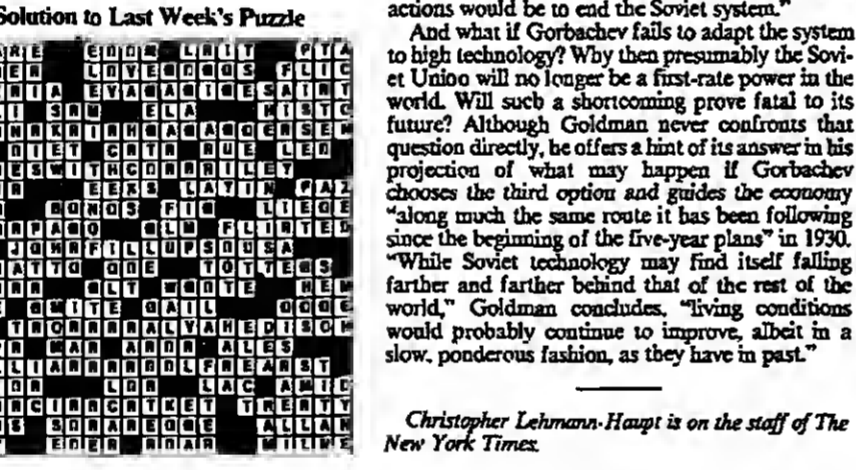
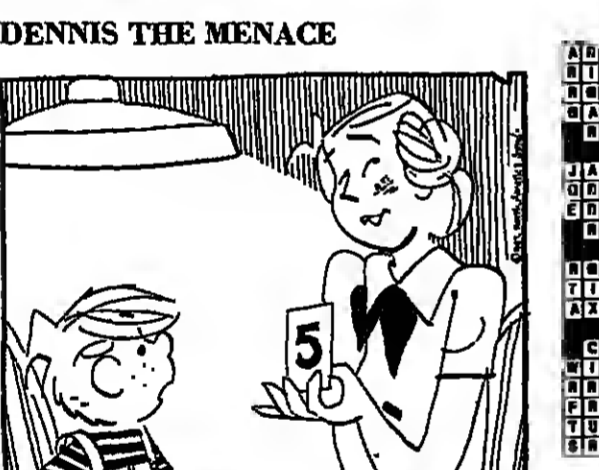
He recommends the first option — "a radical move toward decentralization and the market." One of his first steps "would be to seek a reduction in the role of the central planners and increase the authority of the enterprise managers." He would advise the legalization not only of private property for peasants and small-business men, but also of cooperative service and manufacturing operations.

"The state could continue to own and operate farms and factories, but they would have to compete both among themselves and with the private and cooperative enterprises. The workers and managers would be rewarded with material incentives for their efforts, particularly for displays of extra creativity. . . . There would be more emphasis on consumer and innovator sovereignty and less on the preferences of central planning."

Nonetheless, Goldman remains gloomy about the prospects of implementing such recommendations. Though many of them have either been agreed upon in principle or advocated separately by Soviet reformers, there is bound to be strong resistance from those who believe "that the combined effect of such actions would be to end the Soviet system."

And what if Gorbachev fails to adapt the system to high technology? Why then presumably the Soviet Union will no longer be a first-rate power in the world. Will such a shortcoming prove fatal to its future? Although Goldman never confronts that question directly, he offers a hint of his answer in his projected of what may happen if Gorbachev chooses the third option and tries to reorganize "along much the same route it has been following since the beginning of the five-year plans" in 1930. "While Soviet technology may find itself falling farther and farther behind that of the rest of the world," Goldman concludes, "living conditions would probably continue to improve, albeit in a slow, ponderous fashion, as they have in the past."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	27	15	Beijing	27	15
Athens	27	15	Hong Kong	27	15
Bombay	27	15	New Delhi	27	15
Buenos Aires	27	15	Seoul	27	15
Calcutta	27	15	Shanghai	27	15
Cairo	27	15	Tokyo	27	15
London	27	15			
Moscow	27	15			
Paris	27	15			
Rangoon	27	15			
Singapore	27	15			
Tientsin	27	15			

MIDDLE EAST

City	High	Low
Amman	27	15
Beirut	27	15
Cairo	27	15
Damascus	27	15
Jerusalem	27	15
Tel Aviv	27	15

AFRICA

City	High	Low
Algeria	27	15
Cairo	27	15
Harare	27	15
London	27	15
Nairobi	27	15
Tunis	27	15

LATIN AMERICA

City	High	Low
Buenos Aires	27	15
Caracas	27	15
La Paz	27	15
Managua	27	15
Medan	27	15
San Jose	27	15
Santiago	27	15
Washington	27	15

NORTH AMERICA

City	High	Low
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15
Alaska	27	15

World Stock Markets
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 19.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	391.20	+0.20
Bombay	1412.00	+12.00
London	2496.00	+12.00
Paris	1207.50	+0.50
Tokyo	1781.00	+11.00

Markets Closed
The Helsinki, Stockholm, and Sao Paulo stock markets were closed for a holiday.

Markets Closed
The Helsinki, Stockholm, and Sao Paulo stock markets were closed for a holiday.

Herald Tribune
Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

SPORTS

Crenshaw Leads After First Round

By Gordon S. White Jr.
SAN FRANCISCO — Ben Crenshaw, the Texan who puts from everywhere, took advantage of almost perfect golfing weather Thursday to gain a one-



Ben Crenshaw wills the ball into the cup on the 13th.

U.S. OPEN GOLF

stroke lead over three of the world's best golfers, including the defending champion, Ray Floyd, in the first round of the 87th U.S. Open. Under totally overcast skies with no wind and cool temperatures, Crenshaw sank a 60-foot birdie putt at No. 11 and a 35-footer for a birdie at the 13th hole on his way to a three-under-par 67 at The Olympic Club's Lake Course. But it was his three-foot putt on the 18th hole for a birdie after an excellent wedge approach that finally gave Crenshaw his slight edge over Seve Ballesteros of Spain, Tommy Nakajima of Japan and Floyd, who each had 68.

The biggest surprise of the first round was Jack Nicklaus, who has not been shooting like his old self. Winner of four U.S. Opens and now 47, Nicklaus shot a par 70. He would have been closer had he not three-putted the 18th green for a bogey 5.

He was tied with nine others, including Bob Tway, winner of last year's PGA Championship. "They, this is something I'm not familiar with," Nicklaus said. Crenshaw, a sentimentalist about golf and one of the game's recognized historians, came close to winning the 1975 Open before a lightning storm hit in the third round at Medinah. Returning to the course after the weather cleared, Crenshaw hit his tee shot at No. 17 into the water and finished tied for third the next day.

He has won only one major tournament — the 1984 Masters. Ballesteros has four major victories — two British Opens and two Masters. Last Sunday he blew a playoff against J.C. Snead at the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic when he gambled to drive for the green on the short, par-4 first extra hole and missed. Snead parred and won.

Ballesteros achieved his best first-round score in a U.S. Open. Nakajima's biggest threat to win a major came in last year's British Open when he was second to Greg Norman going into the final round. But he faded as Norman scored his only major victory.

Norman, who led each of last year's four major tournaments going into the final round, shot 72 Thursday. "You get the feeling playing out there that it is a very elusive thing to succeed," Crenshaw said. "The fairways are narrower than they appear with those slopes that carry balls away from your landing area."

Denis Watson and Nick Price of South Africa and Bernhard Langer of West Germany were in at 69 making a total of seven players who managed to finish with sub-par scores. That was good golf as the average for the field of 156 golfers in the first round was 74.1.



Phillies catcher Darren Daulton nabbed the Cubs' Rafael Palmeiro once, but Palmeiro came back later with a homer.

New Manager, the Same Result

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — The managers changed but the struggling Philadelphia Phillies continued their losing ways.

The Chicago Cubs used three homers — 190-run shots by Rafael Palmeiro and Keith Moreland and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

a pinch-hit, three-run shot by Jerry Mumphrey — to turn back the Phillies, 9-7, Thursday in a National League game.

The loss, Philadelphia's third in a row in Chicago, spoiled Lee Elia's managerial debut with the Phillies. Before the game with Chicago, the Phillies announced that Elia, the third-base coach, would replace John Felke.

Felke, 45, had a 190-194 record in his two years as the Phillies' manager. The club finished fifth his first year, and last season's second-place showing was tempered because the Phillies finished 2 1/2 games behind the Eastern Division champions, the New York Mets. Felke had another year on his contract.

Felke suffered from a perceived lack of toughness. He is a calm man who rarely argued with an umpire or criticized his own players.

Mike Schmidt, the Phillies' All-Star third baseman, one of Felke's most vocal critics, said: "He was a kind, thoughtful and sensitive man. But in order for us to turn it around a change had to be made."

The Phillies went into Thursday's game with a 29-32 record and trailed the first-place St. Louis Cardinals in the East by 9 1/2 games. They had lost four of their six games on the current road trip.

Elia, 49, who managed the Cubs for a little more than a year before his own firing in August 1983, said, "I didn't come back to coaching as a stepping stone to managing. I've been on both ends of this."

"This is very emotional. I had a strong relationship with Felke," he added. "This is never an easy situation."

Mets 10, Expos 7: In Montreal, Darryl Strawberry hit two home runs to lead New York. Gary Carter added a two-run shot to help the Mets rally from a 5-4 deficit.

Reds 8, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Eric Davis ripped a three-run homer and Buck Bell drove in two runs, backing Guy Hoffman's sixth victory for Cincinnati. Hoffman gave up nine hits over 5 1/2 innings.

Cardinals 8, Astros 6: In St. Louis, Missouri, Jack Clark hit his second home run of the game in the 10th inning to lift the Cardinals



John Felke

past Pittsburgh. Clark's shot was his 20th homer of the season and came on a 1-2 pitch off Don Robinson. Clark now has a league-leading 64 RBI.

Padres 3, Giants 1: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez hit two solo home runs to power the Padres to their sixth straight victory. San Francisco has lost six in a row.

Dodgers 6, Astros 4: In Houston, Steve Sax singled home two runs with two out in the 11th to boost Los Angeles. Alejandro Pena worked two innings for his first victory in seven decisions. Brian Holton pitched one inning for his second save. Ron Mahlin started the 11th inning and took the loss.

Yankees 6, Orioles 3: In the American League, in New York, Rick Rhoden pitched five scoreless innings despite being hit on the knee by a line drive and Henry Cotto drove in three runs as the resurgent Yankees downed Baltimore. Cotto homered and doubled as the Yankees completed a four-game sweep of the Orioles. Baltimore has lost 14 of the last 15 games. Rhoden was hit by Mike Young's shot in the fourth and left after five innings.

Royals 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Frank White drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly to back Mark Gubicza's six-hit pitching for Kansas City. Danny Tartabull hit a two-run homer, and Willie Wilson had three hits, including a homer.

Indians 7, Red Sox 5: In Cleveland, Chris Bando belted a two-run homer and Carmen Castillo and Cory Snyder added solo shots to power the Indians past Boston. Reliever Mike Armstrong earned his first victory. Mark Huisman, the fourth Cleveland pitcher, retired one batter for his first save.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Jim Gantner sparked a five-run sixth inning with a two-run single, lifting Milwaukee. The loss was the fourth in five games for the Blue Jays. (UPI/AP)

Hard Times for Ripken Sr. and 'the Oriole Way'

By David Falkner
NEW YORK Times Service

BALTIMORE — There are those who will argue that being handed the job of wine taster to the Borgias or troop leader at Little Big Horn are far riskier assignments than managing most big-league ball clubs.

But in a profession plagued by abundant mortality to begin with, there is a special hazard to working for a losing team — especially when that team is the Baltimore Orioles, a team with a long tradition of winning and with an owner, Edward Bennett Williams, who tends to be active, involved and impatient.

"A manager's job is to win — if he doesn't win, he gets fired," said Cal Ripken Sr., the first-year skipper of the Orioles, who had spent more than 30 years with the organization as a coach, minor-league manager, instructor and scout, before having the team turned over to him after Earl Weaver's retirement and a last-place finish.

This year's edition of the Orioles promises little to help managers sleep. The team, as of Friday, had lost 14 of its last 15 games.

It retains bright stars — Eddie Murray and Cal Ripken Jr. — and a cast of hitters that can score in bunches.

The Orioles set a major-league home-run record for the month of May and lead the major leagues with 101 homers, but the pitching staff has an earned average of 4.88, the third highest in the American League.

Two key pitchers, Scott McGregor and Mike Flanagan, have won between them, and the best reliever, Don Aase, has pitched only eight innings this season and is currently disabled, with no clear indication when he might pitch again.

With the exception of Mike Boddicker, a former 20-game winner, who has apparently returned to form this season, and Dave Schmidt,

There is a special hazard to working for a losing team — especially when it has a long tradition of winning.

A free-agent pickup over the winter, the pitching is in the throes of a youth movement that so far has offered little more than youth.

All of this is enough to make any sensible manager turn his thoughts to what might be in the wine, or at least what might have been lurking in reporters' questions during the 10th week of the season.

"Cal" went one question, "who was responsible for wearing the orange shirts Sunday?" (That day the Orioles broke a 10-game losing streak and wore orange shirts instead of the usual home whites.)

"Wasn't me, ask the general manager," Ripken said. "I don't think the orange shirts had one thing to do with our winning a ball game. I didn't see an orange shirt get one hit or throw one pitch. There were players inside those shirts who did that."

"The shirts happened to be orange." Ripken was just as cranky when the subject of his young pitching staff came up. He was impatient with inquiries about what the Oriole farm system had, or had not, been producing recently.

Fleck, O'Grady: Odd Soul Mates

By Bill Brink
NEW YORK Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Jack Fleck, gaunt, gray-haired and wearing a light pink blazer, was virtually unnoticed as he hurried alongside the fairways at The Olympic Club Thursday. But Mac O'Grady knew he was there.

Thirty-two years ago, Fleck, almost as unknown then as he is today, pulled off one of golf's greatest upsets when he caught and beat Ben Hogan here to win the U.S. Open. Fleck is back at Olympic for the 87th Open this week, and the man he wants to watch is O'Grady.

O'Grady appreciates Fleck's attention.

"I've known Jack since 1971 and he's been a big inspiration to me," said O'Grady after shooting one-over-par 71, four shots behind the first-round leader, Ben Crenshaw. "Today, he showed up to watch me at the sixth hole and he told me, 'There's a spirit with you here. Be yourself, be spontaneous, but please, please, please, be patient.'"

"On the next hole, I made a 40-foot putt for birdie, and the hole after that I made a 35-footer for birdie."

Jack Fleck and Mac O'Grady — a relationship that would

seem to have been forged when Jupiter crossed Mars. Fleck is 64, quiet, wary of the skepticism and bitterness that followed his victory over the great Hogan. "Who is this guy?" everyone said when he won.

'He was a brash young kid then,' Fleck recalled. 'I wanted to throw him out.'

O'Grady is 36, talkative, notorious for his battles with the PGA Tour establishment and his frequent discourses on the spiritual aspects of golf. Almost everyone knows O'Grady, although, after listening to him, many still say "Who is this guy?"

They met when a young O'Grady — then going under his original name of Phil McGilcrist — played in an amateur tournament. Fleck was managing in Mission Viejo, California. "He was a brash young kid then," Fleck recalled. "I wanted to throw him out."

They met again in the late

1970s when Fleck was working in North Hollywood and O'Grady was trying to hone his game and qualify for the tour. "He was so different," Fleck said. "The nicest guy in the world."

O'Grady and Fleck played golf together, became friendly and discovered they had a common vision. "There's a spirit in the game," O'Grady said. "Jack showed up today and told me, 'I shot 76 the first day but I was patient and I won it. So be patient.' It meant a lot to me to have him out there today. I had been waiting for that one magic putt to get me going, and after that, I made it."

As he moved anonymously through the gallery, Fleck noted that the rough was higher in 1955 than this year, and that O'Grady was hitting 7-irons from some places that he had used 3-irons.

In a round with five birdies and six bogeys, O'Grady displayed the patience Fleck had advised, losing his temper only once, when he bogeyed No. 17.

As he watched the 17th, however, Fleck perceived O'Grady's anxiety and became a little nervous himself. "I've got to get to the 18th green," he said, hurrying off. "I've got to calm him down."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams and scores.

U.S. Golf Open

Table listing leaders in the first round of the 87th U.S. Golf Open, including Ben Crenshaw and Jack Nicklaus.

Major League Standings

Table showing major league standings for American and National Leagues.

Transition

Table listing baseball transactions, including acquisitions and releases.

The NBA Considers A Tall Order At 5-Foot-3 3/4

NEW YORK — Tyrone Bogues — at 5 feet, 3 3/4 inches (1.62 meters) — is a bit more than 15 inches under the National Basketball Association's average height, but he may gain stature Monday when the league holds its 1987 draft.

Although there are skeptics who say the player from Wake Forest University cannot compete professionally, Bogues, known as Muggsy, has some strong supporters.

According to Marty Blake, the director of the NBA's scouting service, "He'll go in the first round, possibly very high."

John Nash, general manager of the Philadelphia 76ers, calls Bogues "an automatic first-rounder."

The Atlantic Coast Conference's career assist leader with 781 — he averaged 9.5 a game as a senior, when he scored 14.8 points a game — Bogues has spent two months demonstrating his talents for the Rhode Island Gulls of the United States Basketball League.

He averaged 20.5 points, 8.4 assists and 3.8 steals in 13 games, drawing admiring comments from Coach Lofy Ervin of the Philadelphia Aces.

"I've marveled at him for years," Ervin said. "He's special because of his quickness and he's absolutely the best passer in the world, except for Magic Johnson," a reference to the Los Angeles Lakers' star guard.

In his minor league performances, Bogues has exhibited the same confident, sometimes cocky, attitude he displayed as a collegian, driving into the lane without hesitation or fear. "Creating easy shots for my teammates is my strength," he said.

"I'm not saying Bogues will be an NBA starter," said Nash. "But just as Spud Webb comes off the Atlanta bench and gives energy to the Hawks, Muggsy can do the same thing. His terrific competitive nature makes his teammates better, and there are few players you can say that about."

"Playing against taller opponents is nothing new to me," said Bogues. "I've been playing against the best since I was a kid in Baltimore. It's a challenge, and I love to take on challenges."



She's Down, but Not Out

Martina Navratilova took a spill lunging for a shot in her match against Robin White in the Pilkington Glass women's (22) court tournament, a tune-up for next week's championships at Wimbledon. Navratilova recovered to dispatch White, 6-4, 6-3, then defeated Isabelle Demongeot, 7-5, 6-3, Thursday to advance to the semifinals. The matches were played the same day because of rain delays.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Page 11) - ESCORTS & GUIDES, INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE, ARISTOCATS, ZURICH - NATHALIE, MADRID, GENEVA BEST, ROMA CLUB EUROPE ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE, TORINO FIRST CLASS ESCORT / GUIDE SERVICE, NEW YORK CITY, LONDON BELGRAVIA, PORTMAN ESCORT AGENCY, LONDON KENSINGTON, CAPRICE-NY, GENEVA ESCORT.

Pages 16 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

POSTCARD

Coney Island Snapshots

By Douglas Martin
NEW YORK — Denos D. Vouderis confesses that, when he took Lulu Lolas to the Coney Island beach in 1946, his motivation was to get a peek at her legs. He liked what he saw enough to propose matrimony.
He proposed atop the Wonder Wheel, Coney Island's towering and wondrous Ferris wheel. In his enthusiasm, he promised to buy her the wheel if she answered yes. She did say yes. But it turned out the only wheels Vouderis could come up with at the time were the two underneath the pushcart carrying the hot dogs he sold. "A wheel is a wheel," Vouderis recently recalled saying in 1948 after his wedding.

France's Stern New Chief Rabbi

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The chief rabbi-elect of France realizes he is about to inherit a fractious and, some would say, a fractured community.
"Jews tend to be extremely individualistic and independent," said Rabbi Joseph Sitruk, who was elected this week to the post inaugurated by Napoleon Bonaparte. He will take office in January.



Joseph Sitruk, the newly elected chief rabbi of France.

He went on to tell a joke about a reclusive Jew who went to live alone on a desert island. A journalist sent to interview the reclusive some time later found he had built two synagogues.
"Why two," the journalist asked, "when there's only one of you?"
"Well," the Jew explained, "one's the synagogue I go to, and the other one is the one I don't go to."

Struk said it would bring Judaism no advantage to make changes merely to bring it into line with existing social customs. "Take the example of adultery," he said. "Under French legislation it was a felony 100 years ago, then it became a crime, then a misdemeanor until today it's something that is hardly mentioned in court. It is precisely the opposite in Judaism. It is not the laws that must adapt to the customs, but the customs that must adapt to the laws."

Swiss Move to Keep Art

The Swiss government in a move to keep Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza's art collection in Lugano, has offered him 13 million Swiss francs (\$8.6 million) to help build a new gallery. The 66-year-old baron threatened in April to move his priceless art collection from Lugano to Madrid unless Switzerland paid for a new wing for his 800 modern paintings. Flavio Cotti, interior minister responsible for cultural affairs, told parliament in Bern the cabinet had agreed to finance about one-third of the estimated cost of 40 million Swiss francs of the new building. The city of Lugano and the canton of Ticino have offered to pay the balance of constructing the new wing, designed by the British architect James Stirling, as well as the costs of operating the gallery.

"That was really when she was a model and not a celebrity. She became a celebrity after being on the cover of Cosmopolitan."
Franz Kafka's letters to his fiancée, Felice Bauer, have sold at Sotheby's gallery for \$605,000, a world record for any literary manuscript ever sold at public auction. The letters, dated 1912 to 1917, were sold in New York to a telephone bidder, identified by the gallery only as a European private collector. The previous world auction record for a manuscript was \$412,500 paid for a notebook of William Butler Yeats in London in 1985. The 327 handwritten Kafka letters, 15 typed letters, 145 handwritten postcards and 33 typed postcards were consigned to sale by Schocken Books, which published the letters in English translation in 1973. Elias Canetti, the Nobel Prize-winning author and a Kafka book expert, had described the Kafka letters as "the most intimate and exacting history of a human relationship that exists." Sotheby's book expert, David Radkin, said the letters "have very few peers, by any standard of what is significant in 20th-century literature."

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